

Yanks Name Reynolds for Opener

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Marc Asks Probe of Reich AMG

By Mel Fiske

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4. —Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP-NY) today called on the House to name a special committee to investigate U. S. military control in Germany. Marcantonio charged that President Truman's military government officials had sabotaged denazification, demilitarization and decartelization in Germany. "The effects of this policy at home has been an intensification of anti-Semitism," he added.

He pointed to the Nazi-like attacks against Jewish people at Peekskill as an example of rising anti-Semitism. He said he had received reports of sustained threats and violence against three Jewish families in Washington, a mile from the Capitol.

In a lengthy documentation of the activities of AMG officials in Germany, Marcantonio declared that they are clearly the tools of the same American Big Business interests who aided Hitler's rise to power. He insisted that their policy of returning leading Nazis to high posts of authority and public office "has led to the resurgence of Nazism and anti-Semitism."

In a resolution submitted to the House, he called for a select committee of seven Congressmen to investigate the policies, conduct and administration of those officials, and their ties to U.S. monopolists.

Such an investigation, he declared, would show that AMG officials have "sabotaged" the Potsdam and Crimea agreements made during the height of the war to reconstitute a democratic Germany.

"Our Government," he stated, "is deliberately blocking a German peace treaty and the subsequent withdrawal of the occupation troops in order to prolong the cold war. On the basis of such a peace treaty our Government could come to an agreement with the Soviet Union on the question of Germany."

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GAG ON DAVIS INSULTS NEGRO PEOPLE: DENNIS

Davis Won't Give Up Rights; Court Denies Acquittal Move

By Harry Raymond

Judge Harold R. Medina's decision barring City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, a member of the federal bar, from addressing the jury in his own defense in the wind-up of the trial of the national Communist leaders was branded in U. S. District Court yesterday as "gross discrimination and an affront to the Negro people."

The charge was made by Communist Party general secretary Eugene Dennis, one of Davis' co-defendants acting as his own attorney. (Text of Dennis remarks—p. 2)

Davis told Judge Medina the ruling violated his "con-

Davis to Answer Medina Tonight WMCA at 9:05

**Councilman will protest judge's
prejudiced refusal to permit him to act
as his own counsel in the summation
to the jury.**

Rally Oct. 11 to Rap Frameup Trial

—See Page 2

stitutional right" to defend himself in open court.

The Councilman renewed his notice of a week ago terminating services of counsel and stating he would hereafter act as his own attorney. The judge abruptly rejected this, as he did a mistrial motion offered by Dennis. He adjourned the trial until tomorrow, 10:30 a.m., at which time he ordered summation to the jury to begin.

Davis, Dennis and five defense lawyers made dramatic pleas to the court for a reversal of the Davis decision. But the judge's mind was fixed.

Dennis termed the court's action a "resolve to gag a
(Continued on Page 11)

JIMCROW:

New York's Own Iron Curtain

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CP Flays Denial of Davis' Rights

The National Committee of the Communist Party today released the following statement on the denial of Ben Davis' right to act as his own Counsel:

"Judge Medina's ruling, in refusing City Councilman Ben Davis his request to be his own counsel in the final stage of the trial, is the climax to a long list of flagrant examples of unconcealed prejudice which has made this trial a mockery of justice and a violation of all constitutional rights.

"The judge's open anti-Negro bias has been demonstrated time and again in the course of the trial, but reached its height in his latest ruling, which singles out for false and slanderous attack Ben Davis as a man of 'violent disposition,' on the very eve of the case going to the jury, which is practically an open invitation to the jury to find him and all the defendants guilty.

"Judge Medina, and the prosecution, made this characterization because during the course of his testimony Ben Davis defended the dignity of the Negro people against chauvinist insults. And as if to demon-

strate the parallel to Dixie justice which he was dispensing, he cited, as the legal authority for his ruling, cases from none other than the state of Georgia, that great dispenser of equal justice!

"The outright and deliberate discrimination against Ben Davis the Communist leader, member of the City Council of the largest city in the world and gifted spokesman of the Negro people, is further emphasized by the fact that Ben Davis is a Harvard Law School graduate and practiced law in his home state.

"Medina's ruling means that Ben Davis stands before the court without counsel to represent him in summations before the jury, and on all other matters that will come before the court until the trial's end. This shatters the last flimsy pretext to a 'fair trial' at Foley Square.

"This is not a mere controversy over points of law. What is involved is the whole issue that this trial represents, as a threat to the basic democratic rights of the American people. What is being determined

in this trial is whether the right of free speech and freedom of political belief and association is to be further abrogated, which would increase the fascist danger that threatens the American people.

"The people must recognize this danger in time, and fight back to defend their liberties and defeat this threat, by compelling the Truman administration to end this heresy trial and quash the indictments.

"Let all Americans speak out in protest against the gagging of the Communist leader, the leader of the Negro people, New York's fighting City Councilman, Ben Davis!

"Let Ben Davis be allowed to speak out in his own defense, in defense of the Communist Party, in defense of the Negro people and the whole American people!

"We call for immediate protests to Attorney-General McGrath, U. S. Attorney McGohey, and Judge Medina, demanding that this gag-rule be reversed, and the indictment quashed!"

95% of People Want Free Speech for CP

Fully 95 percent of the American people believe that Communists should have the right of free speech and are opposed to any curbs on the "freedom to preach communism," the latest Gallup Poll survey indicates. The Gallup report was viewed as a vastly significant reflection of the failure of the Truman administration and the press to rally the American people to their anti-Red crusade.

Moreover, the report demonstrated that the percentage of Americans who would deny basic rights to Communists has actually decreased in the last year—a year which has seen the frameup trial of 12 Communist leaders; the Hiss-Chambers "spy" extravaganza; passage of the Feinberg Law, and countless other probes, hearings, scares and other incidents in the war against American progressives.

The Gallup Poll showed conclusively that the American people do NOT believe their newspapers, radio—or government—when they say that Communists are a threat to democracy. Observers attached all the more importance to this Gallup report because the poll has consistently maintained a Big Business slant. The poll asked: "Do you believe

in freedom of speech for everybody—that is, for example, permitting anyone to say anything at any time about our government or our country?"

The results were:
Complete freedom...50 percent
Limit it...45
Undecided...5

When the 45 percent who believed in limitations on free speech were asked under what conditions they believe in it, only 5 percent were in favor of limiting free speech for Communists. Breaking down the reasons given for limiting free speech, George Gallup declared:

"Limitation of freedom of speech is nowadays under debate chiefly as related to Communism. Only a small proportion of Americans, however, think of qualifying for that reason.

Nineteen percent were prepared to limit free speech "if government or democracy is threatened," a category which would obviously

include those supporting restraints on fascists and spreaders of race hate.

Since, however, only five percent approved restrictions specifically on Communists, it is clear that Americans do not consider Communists to be a threat to government or democracy.

Another six percent would deny free speech to those guilty of "slander, false statements"; four percent would deny it to aliens, and another four percent would limit it during wartime, a practice generally applied under censorship, anyhow.

The Gallup Poll report thus serves notice of the Truman Administration that the American people have not fallen for the lies on which rest the trial of the Communist leaders, now drawing to its close at Foley Square.

DEMONSTRATION TUESDAY TO PROTEST FRAMEUP OF 12

Ben Gold, chairman of the Trade Union Committee to Defend the 12 Communist Leaders, yesterday announced that a protest rally of Trade Unionists would be held in Madison Square Park Tuesday, Oct. 11, from 5 to 7 p.m.

Gold, president of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union, CIO, declared:

"It is impossible for any decent, honest, trade-unionist to sit by and watch the legal massacre of the people's rights in Foley Square without deciding to turn heaven and earth to stop the monstrous frameup.

"We are convinced that the defendants will get only the kind of justice which a bosses' court will give to active trade unionists.

"We are calling this demonstration to give the workers of New York City the opportunity to listen to the defendants and to pass HONEST judgment on their guilt or innocence. We also intend to allow Ben Davis to make his summary to the people, since Judge Medina refuses to allow him to make his summary to the jury in Foley Square.

"We call on all trade-unionists to jam Madison Square Park on

Tuesday, Oct. 11, to deliver a real people's verdict, and to demand the freedom of the 12."

Joining Gold in calling the demonstration are the following union leaders:

Ewart Guinier, secretary-treasurer, United Public Workers of America, CIO; Max Perlow, secretary-treasurer, United Furniture Workers of America, CIO; Aaron Schneider, president, N.Y. Joint Board, United Office and Professor Workers, CIO; Alex Sirota, president, Metropolitan Council, United Furniture Workers; John Steuben, secretary-treasurer, Local 144, Hotel Front Service, AFL; Andrew Leredu, president, Local 1, International Jewelry Workers Union, AFL; Harry Reich, secretary, Local 89, Cooks and Countermans Union, AFL; David Livingston, vice-president, Local 65, Wholesale and Warehouse Workers, independent, Leon Straus, secretary, joint board, Fur Dressers and Dyers Union, CIO; Frank Dutto, president, Local 1, Bakery & Confectionary Workers, AFL; and Charles Johansen and William O'Gorman, New York branch, Marine Cooks and Stewards, CIO.

CITY RENT BOARD REJECTS DEMAND FOR 15% HIKE

The New York City Rent Advisory Board yesterday rejected by a vote of 13 to 3 a petition for a 15 percent rent increase. The petition was made by the Federal Landlords Committee.

The Rent Board also referred a petition for a public hearing on the breakdown of rent control in the city to its committee on hardship. Breakdown of rent control has been charged by the New York City Tenants Council which was once refused by the Board a request for a public hearing on a 15 percent cut in rent because of declining services.

Joseph T. McGoldrick, chairman of the board, is expected to consult with leaders of the Tenants Council, headed by Paul Ross and set the date for the public hearing within 48 hours.

Yesterday's rejection of a 15 percent rent boost is the second in the board's history. Last winter, the board also denied a similar petition asked for by the so-called Metropolitan Fair Rent Committee.

Several weeks ago, the board held a public hearing at Manhattan Center on the landlords' petition. The hearing, while overwhelmingly attended by tenant spokesmen, was a setting for the noisy landlords' clique. Prominently representing the tenants of the city against the increase were the Tenants Council, American Labor Party, the Communist Party, Congress of American Women, In-

ternational Workers Order, numerous ALP clubs, the New York City Consumer Council and others.

The decision of the New York City Rent Advisory Board denying a 15 percent general rent increase was hailed yesterday as a victory for tenants and confirmation of the position taken by the New York Tenants Council. Paul Ross, Council chairman, pointed out that the decision was handed down "only after great pressure from tenants throughout the city."

Ross warned, however, that "the threat of wholesale rent increases has not been warded off by this action." He said the council has petitioned the Board for a hearing "to consider evidence of a collapse of rent control in New York City."

Recent regulations by the Office of the Housing Expediter, he stated, "open wide the door to thousands of additional rent increases," adding that the Council "will continue to defend tenants against all further threats by the rapacious realty interests of New York."

Low Wages in Britain

LONDON, Oct. 4 (ALN).—Over a million adult male workers in Britain receive less than five pounds (\$14) a week for full-time work. Those who earn less than this figure include over half of Britain's 500,000 railwaymen.

Dennis' Statement on Judge's Gagging of Davis

Following are remarks of Eugene Dennis, Communist Party General Secretary, made in U. S. District Court yesterday in support of City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis' request, denied by Judge Medina, to act as his own attorney during the concluding sessions of the trial of the national Communist leaders.

DENNIS: I wish to reemphasize that under the Sixth Amendment to the Constitution, all Americans, Negro and white, are given an inalienable right to provide themselves with the assistance of counsel, or to act as their own counsel, and it seems to me, your Honor, that the ruling of the Court would deprive Mr. Davis of this right, and that this, in effect, would also be depriving the Negro people of certain rights.

The reasons why Mr. Davis has discharged Mr. Sacher, his counsel, should not be a matter of question or speculation, or no one shall endeavor to see any peculiar motives in this step. It is very plain and simple, that Mr. Davis is best able to most effectively present his views, his convictions, what he has lived for, fought for and believed in. He is far more able to do this than anyone of counsel, or for that matter other defendants.

I would say the compelling reason here arises not only out of the eloquence of his voice or his talents, but also out of firsthand experience. He can, as he has testified here, deal in a most intimate and personal way with the question of force and violence, and who perpetrates them against

Negro and white Americans. I think it has been made very clear in the course of the argumentation, particularly in the opposition of the District Attorney, to the request of Mr. Davis to act as his own attorney, why the prosecution opposes, because it was only last week that Mr. McGohey stated here that if Mr. Davis testified, or summed up to the jury, then the issues of the Herndon case and the Scottsboro case and other questions would be raised. Undoubtedly they will be raised because they are a part of the issues in this trial, and it so happens that they were testified to by Mr. Davis in this court.

PEEKSKILL OUTRAGE

I will just conclude at this point, your Honor, by respectfully reminding the Court that it was only some few weeks ago that in Peekskill a reactionary effort was taken by Ku Klux Klan and other pro-fascist forces to take the life of Mr. Davis, as well as the great American, Paul Robeson, and Potash, and some 20,000 other Americans.

It seems to me it ill-becomes the Court under such a situation to in effect silence the voice, the voice of the great leader of our Party, a great leader of the Negro

people, Mr. Davis, and I urge the Court most respectfully to reconsider its ruling.

THE COURT: During the argument here I have given the matter further consideration and I adhere to my ruling. The applications are denied.

ASKS MISTRIAL

DENNIS: If it please the Court in view of the Court's rulings and your current reaffirmation of your decision I now move that the Court declare a mistrial on the following grounds:

This court has had under consideration a statement, an official notice by Mr. Benjamin Davis, Jr., announcing his termination of the services of his counsel Harry Sacher, and that he is now acting as counsel for himself. On Oct. 3, 1949, this Court handed down an opinion denying the right of Mr. Davis to terminate the services of Mr. Sacher and to act as his own counsel.

In the course of this opinion the Court plainly indicated its prejudice against all of the defendants and its pre-judgment of the issues in this case, and I do not refer merely to the fact that the Court has wholly without foundation

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Chrysler Locals Demand 38c Hike, Nix Reuther Plan

By William Allan

DETROIT, Oct. 4.—A meeting of Chrysler local union presidents voted to back a demand of 38 cents an hour instead of the pension proposal of UAW president Walter Reuther.

Negotiations begin tomorrow morning between the union negotiating committee, which speaks for 76,000 workers and the company representatives.

The Chrysler local union president's plan calls for 11 cents for wage hikes, 22 cents for pensions, and 8 cents for health insurance, or a total of 38 cents. The Reuther plan calls for 83-4 cents for pensions and 21-2 cents for health insurance, a total of 111-4 cents. Reuther's plan makes no provision for wage increases.

ROBESON RETURNS FROM GREAT RALLIES IN WEST

By Elihu Hicks

Paul Robeson at a press conference today told of the tremendous receptions he received from Negroes and whites during his recent appearances in Los Angeles and Chicago.

Robeson blasted the attempts of big business to establish fascism all over the country. He said that Peekskill was an example of the frustration of the warmongers in this country caused by their inability to make war on the Soviet Union.

ANSWER TO PEEKSKILL

Commenting on the candidacy of Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Robeson declared that the reelection of Davis would be "the complete answer to Peekskill."

Robeson declared that the Negro people in the United States, Africa and the West Indies are becoming so aroused over the denial of even basic freedom that the rule of the white bourgeois capitalist will be short-lived.

Walter Garland, who accompanied Robeson on his tour, declared that from the reception Robeson received from the people in the west, Robeson is emerging "as a new Frederick Douglass among his people."

Garland related numerous experiences which he and Robeson had encountered which were symbolic of the anger of the Negro people against the Peekskill attack. "Everywhere we went 50 to 100 to 200 people would stop us and want to shake Robeson's hand."

Robeson hit at the Truman program's "fourth point." He called

the fourth point "how to exploit colonies," saying that the devaluation of the pound and of the currency of all of Europe was the first step in an attempt by American big business to buy up the colonies and thus stymie the struggles of colonial peoples for their independence.

This attempt would meet failure, he declared. He pointed out that the fate of the struggle of other colonial people would rest heavily upon the struggles of the Negro people for civil rights.

New Coal Talks Start; Steel Still Deadlocked

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 4.—Negotiations for a coal contract were resumed today but the steel deadlock held unchanged.

United Mine Workers negotiators met with Southern operators at Bluefield, W. Va., today. John L. Lewis was not present for negotiations. He said he was prepared to meet with Northern and Western operators at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., tomorrow.

In steel there were no new moves to resume negotiations.

CIO United Steelworkers on strike increased as contracts with small steel fabricators expired. Seventeen more plants employing 7,500 have been closed.

State Dep't Tries to Bar Recognition of China by Other Gov'ts

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The State Department not only refuses at this time to recognize the new central People's Government of China but is using every means at its command to prevent other nations from doing so, it became clear today. The chief problems faced by the department in this objective are:

First, the glaring contradiction between our present attitude and the traditional American policy of basing recognition on a government's ability to hold the reins of administrative power.

Second, the very keen desire of Britain, Australia, India and other countries to recognize the Peking government promptly and conclude trade agreements which would help relieve their urgent economic problems.

At the State Department today Lincoln White, press spokesman, gave newsmen copies of the communication received by U.S. Consul General Edmund Clubb at Peking from Chou En-lai, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the new people's republic.

"The Communist regime has now been proclaimed in China," White commented. "But this government recognizes the nationalist (Kuomintang) government in China."

White stressed that several months ago the U. S. contacted all "interested" governments concerning the prospect that a new government would be established in China. The U. S. suggested an exchange of views as to what attitude these governments should adopt, White said.

A correspondent asked whether the "exchange of views" involved the question of "simultaneous" action in regard to China. White said this entered into the discussions but that no understanding had been reached on whether action taken should be simultaneous.

Yesterday Michael J. McDermott, senior press officer for the department, likewise emphasized that the U. S. had been in communication with "friendly" governments concerning the proper attitude to be taken toward the probable emergence of a people's government in China.

Observers here believe that the State Department is considerably worried by reports from London that the British government is pre-

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UN HEARS GREEK ADMIT FASCISTS EXECUTED UNIONIST

Special to the Daily Worker

LAKE SUCCESS, Oct. 4.—The Greek fascist spokesman at the UN admitted today that Georgiu Demosthenes, electrical workers leader, had been executed last week—but claimed this was prior to the so-called amnesty legislation in the Athens parliament.

The bald admission came at the UN political committee one day after Poland's delegate, Juliusz Katz-Suchy, raised the Georgiu case, and was backed by other Slav spokesmen.

On Monday, the Greeks said Katz-Suchy didn't have his facts straight. Today they admitted the murder of the electrical workers' leader but argued that the fascist Greek government had not yet proposed new legislation when the execution took place, and the Athens government had been unable to "interfere in the autonomy" of its "judicial tribunals."

The execution issue was brought into the debate on the Italian colonies in the morning and in the late afternoon. It raised a stormy conflict between Katz-Suchy and Manuisky of the Ukraine on the one hand, and the Greek spokesman, Pipinellis, on the other, with the Canadian chairman, Lester Pearson trying to cut off discussion until tomorrow.

The Slavs demanded the right to reply to Greek suggestions that "disciplinary action" should be taken against them. At the crucial moment, with tempers rising and Manuisky demanding the floor since human lives were at stake, the United States delegate moved for adjournment. Pearson ruled in support of the U. S. move having made the interesting slip: "I recognize the delegate of the U.S.S.A."

AFL Delegates Get 'Cold War' Sales Talks

By Ruby Cooper

ST. PAUL, Oct. 4.—The Truman administration's first phalanx of "cold war" salesmen held the platform today at the convention of the American Labor convention. The Government speakers included Maurice Tobin, Secretary of Labor, and Bert M. Jewell, labor advisor to the Marshall Plan and formerly with the AFL Railway Labor Executives Association.

Other top Government figures scheduled to appear are Paul Hoffman, Marshall Plan chief, and Louis Johnson, Secretary of Defense.

Joining in the barrage of "cold war" speeches also were the fraternal delegates from the British Trade Union Congress, Lincoln Evans and Tom Williamson.

Tobin tendered congratulations to the AFL for its international activities, which consists mainly of splitting labor ranks throughout the world in promotion of the "cold war," and expressed confidence that "you are going to do an even greater job in the future."

ANOTHER PROMISE

Tobin brushed off the administration's broken promise to labor with another promise: "If not in the 81st Congress, then in the early sessions of the 82nd Congress there will be the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law."

He appealed to the AFL to help implement Truman's point 4, aimed at extending American investments in so-called "backward" areas.

Tobin's initial text, which was

discarded, had as its central theme a direct call to unify the AFL and CIO behind the "cold war" and as a single labor base for the Administration and the Democratic party.

Tobin's last-minute decision to drop this call was seen as resulting from the attack made indirectly yesterday by AFL President William Green on CIO President Philip Murray in his opening address.

BRITISH REDBAITERS

Williamson, one of the two British delegates, said nothing about the effect of devaluation on living standards in his country, but implied that any strikes for wages to offset price increases were "Communist-inspired." He said the strike of 15,000 London dockers to aid the Canadian seamen "was an issue in which we had no concern."

A message from President Truman reversed Franklin D. Roosevelt's famous "ill-fed, ill-clothed, ill-housed" description of one-third of the nation to "We are the best-fed, best-clothed, and best-housed nation in all history."

The sole accomplishment pointed out by Truman since last year's AFL convention was restoration of the Department of Labor "to its proper status as I pledged you it would be."

ALP Takes Nickel Fare Issue to Straphangers

The American Labor Party yesterday began a citywide drive to bring the five-cent fare issue before the voters with distribution of one million leaflets to subway homegoers by a force of 1,000 canvassers. The campaign kicked off at 5 p.m., with the top candidates of the citywide ALP tickets

handing out the first leaflets in Times Square. They included Paul Ross, candidate for Comptroller; and Mrs. Minneola Ingersoll, for City Council President. The ALP in its leaflets charged that both Republicans and Democrats were planning to hike the fare to 15 cents and pledged that if Marcantonio and the ALP ticket were elected, the fare would be restored to a nickel.

In a series of outdoor election rallies Monday night, Marcantonio invaded normally Democratic strongholds in Manhattan to win rousing receptions from big mass

meetings for his exposure of the O'Dwyer administration.

Opening his swing at the corner of Mott and Spring Streets in the first election rally to be held on that street corner, Marcantonio spoke to a crowd of more than 400 in Italian. As he ripped into the record of O'Dwyer on the 5-cent fare and of the Democratic Party on Taft-Hartley, repeated shouts of "Viva Marcantonio" came from the enthusiastic meeting.

The second meeting, at W. 95th Street and Broadway drew a giant crowd of 1,500, partially blocking traffic. An attempt by several youths to break up the rally by

throwing melons from rooftops failed, the missiles failing to hit any of the audience and the crowd remaining undisturbed. No arrests were made by the police.

At the third rally at W. 105th Street and Manhattan Avenue, 150 pledge cards for Marcantonio were collected from a crowd numbering 350 after the ALP candidate spoke. The crowd was predominantly Puerto Rican.

GARMENT RALLY

A garment rally of 500 yesterday afternoon heard Ross, ALP candidate for Comptroller, assail the O'Dwyer Administration for

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Point of Order By ALAN MAX

OF COURSE, the first to break off relations with the Kuomintang government were the Chinese people.

JIMCROW: New York's Own Iron Curtain

O'Dwyer Tries to Hide Bias on Jobs

By Bernard Burton

According to Mayor O'Dwyer, New York City, under his administration, has become the town of sweetness and light. The placards in the subways will tell you that the City does not countenance discrimination on grounds of race, color or creed.

But the placards are a cover-up for one of the ugliest pictures of discrimination in the country. Fact is that, steadily, under this administration, the Negro people have been forced out of jobs; the depression began toward the end of the war. And O'Dwyer's administration has helped it along, with the backing of the Republican "opposition."

Negroes are 6 percent of New York City's population, but they now constitute more than 20 percent of the unemployed. Far from doing anything about it, O'Dwyer has even refused to recognize the problem.

His "answer" is to institute a real hatchet job in the administration of relief, in which the Negroes are the first victims. But, typically, he hides this, by making a few token appointments of a handful of Negroes to some city posts.

This is counterbalanced, however, with direct city connivance in driving Negroes out of industries in which they have worked for generations. Longshore is a notorious instance.

The stevedore companies, with

the vigorous assistance of "King" Joe Ryan, lifetime president of the AFL International Longshoremen's Association, have virtually squeezed Negro longshoremen off the docks. When the workers fought back and trade unionists from all over the city came to their support in a picket line in front of Ryan's office, O'Dwyer's police joined with Ryan's goons to slug the pickets.

The fact is that the docks are city-owned. It would take a simple order by O'Dwyer to change the situation. Instead, he attacks those who fight Jimcrow on jobs.

Negroes are also being squeezed out of city construction work, another field in which many had been employed in the past. Skilled jobs are taken away from them by private contractors who work on city contracts and under the city charter which prohibits such discrimination.

Ben Davis, Vito Marcantonio and all other ALP candidates have put up a campaign to stop discrimination on jobs for Negroes and Puerto Ricans. The Mayor's answer is fraudulent posters—and police sluggings of those who protest.

'Friends' Won't Fight Against Jimcrow Here

The recent assertion of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt that "there is nothing I can do about the Ingram family," points up the whole attitude of such Liberals and so-called "friends" to the question of civil rights for the Negro people. Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram and her two teen age sons are in prison for life because they killed a white farmer who attacked her.

The more cynical and contemptuous politicians on the local scene like the Democrat Mayor O'Dwyer and the Republican Newbold Morris, both running for Mayor don't even mask their feelings.

O'Dwyer appointed former Police Commissioner Arthur Wal-lender—who issued "muss 'em up" in Harlem orders to cops—head of the Mayor's Committee on Unity which handles such things as Negro affairs. Morris, while President of the City Council, gave silent but tacit support to the Jimcrow Stuyvesant Town.

Luckily for the Negro people, though, they're beginning to see that these "friends" whether in local political machines or in high places like the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, have no intention of letting pass any "rights" for Negroes.

A brief once-over of the whole civil rights question shows life—
(Continued on Page 7)

Jimcrow in New York

An Editorial

On this page we sum up a few of the shameful aspects of discrimination in this great city of ours.

Most New Yorkers do not want it this way. Discrimination exists because the will and the desires of the majority are thwarted by the powerful major party political machines—and their Liberal Party stooge—which rest upon a foundation of master-class interests and ideas.

These major parties and their stooge are incapable of, and unwilling to, disturb this pattern of oppression and exploitation, which disgraces our city, and, indeed, our country.

Knowing the temper of the people, they naturally make all kinds of promises and pious statements for civil rights. But their actions are the opposite.

Witness, for instance, Mayor O'Dwyer's cynical statement a few weeks ago favoring a Negro for a federal judgeship, and the actions of the city's Democratic leaders in recommending only white political hacks.

Witness his honeyed words about federal civil rights legislation, while he protects his cops in their brutal treatment and terrorizing of Negro and Puerto Rican citizens.

Witness, finally, his fantastically hypocritical speech last Friday before the New York Chapter of the NAACP in which he said his administration opposed Jimcrow in housing—in the face of the fact that his own corporation counsel appeared in the courts to defend Metropolitan Life's Jimcrow policies at Stuyvesant Town, and in the face of the fact that he signed a new contract with Metropolitan Life raising rents in Stuyvesant Town and permitting Jimcrow to remain.

The truth is that the Democratic, Republican and Liberal Parties, tied to a policy of bolstering imperialism and national oppression throughout the world, can scarcely be expected to fight seriously against such oppression at home.

It is not accidental that only the parties of anti-imperialism—such as the Communist Party and the American Labor Party—are the consistent fighters against discrimination here.

Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, running for reelection as Communist and ALP candidate in the 21st Senatorial District, has won national and international renown as an American fighter for democracy. He has forced the City Council majority, on more than one occasion, to accept his motions and resolutions against Jimcrow.

No man in Congress can come anywhere near matching the magnificent record of Rep. Marcantonio, ALP nominee for Mayor, in the battle for civil rights. On several occasions, he successfully steered through the House his anti-polltax and FEPC measures only to see them killed in the Senate.

And so with every ALP nominee down the line. All have distinguished themselves in local battles for civil rights. If Negro trade union and civic leaders are running on the ALP ticket for executive, councilmanic and judicial posts—while all other official parties have named one single Negro hack—it is because the ALP among the contending parties has emerged as the true party dedicated to struggling against this scourge of Jimcrow and discrimination of every kind. Let's get the people out to register next week in record numbers.

A SCHOOL SYSTEM REEKING WITH JIMCROW

By Louise Mitchell

The school system reeks with the stench of Jimcrow and discrimination. Not only are the underprivileged children of Harlem and other Negro communities herded into slum buildings in greater number than in other areas but Negro men and women are denied an equal chance to education to become members of the school personnel.

Conditions in Harlem schools have deteriorated rapidly during the past few years but little courage and realism are being exercised by the Board of Education to meet the mounting problem.

If overcrowding, shortage of teachers, battered textbooks, skimpy supplies, poor facilities and inadequate recreation menace the entire system than it is a thousand times worse in Harlem where the community is oppressed by bad housing, poor health, high prices, doubling-up, and unemployment.

The crisis in Harlem schools has led to a serious retardation in arithmetic and reading among considerable numbers of students but as a Board of Education report in 1948 stated: "Retardation is not so much a form of pupil maladjustments it is a measure of inadequacy of the school's program."

The same report also stated that "delinquency and maladjustments could be checked by special services and an enriched curriculum, by special help and training for teachers in underprivileged areas."

REREAD REPORT

The Board of Education should reread its own reports.

Statistics on the number of Negro teachers in the public schools are the hardest thing to obtain. This is not surprising in an administration which covers up by saying it doesn't take note of a teacher's color. There are just a handful of Negroes in teaching capacity and the majority of the

Harlem schools are heavily staffed with white teachers and the case of a Negro teacher in a so-called white community is practically non-existent.

The "quota" system in colleges is a well-known monstrosity in our educational systems. Jewish and Italian students find it hard enough to get into private colleges but Negroes find it even harder. Of course, most Negro families cannot afford to send their children to a private college, no matter how excellent their scholarship.

The whole rotten system of Jimcrow is set up to give substandard education to Negroes and to make attainment of higher education and professional status a herculean task.

Davis' Fight on Jimcrow Housing

By John Hudson Jones

Two Negro "side walk superintendents" were looking at a pound-ing pile driver on a midtown New York street—a private housing project was going up.

"The way they used to talk during the war," remarked one fellow, "this was gonna go on in Harlem too!"

"Yeah," said the other fellow bitterly, "that place is getting so jammed up with folks, everyone is walking on one another!"

This casual conversation recorded the feeling's of tens of thousands of Negroes, particularly veterans, about the shameful housing shortage—not to speak of the Jimcrow that cheats them of most of the houses which are up.

In New York City, the battle to win homes in the gigantic Jimcrow Stuyvesant Town project is perhaps the most significant in the nation. For here is being tested the re-development scheme wherein insurance and other big business

outfits get tax exemption by state laws and then declare themselves "private landlords" who bar Negro taxpayers as tenants.

And in New York just as in the 24 other states with re-development laws the O'Dwyer and Dewey administrations are condoning and defending this practice.

But add the struggles in New York to those in Birmingham, Chicago, and Los Angeles where Negroes and whites are bringing mass pressure to bear against Jimcrow housing, and there's the key to the answer.

At Stuyvesant Town, when the courts failed to withstand the financial array of the Metropolitan Life Insurance co., and O'Dwyer's Corporation Counsel who sided with the Met, the Committee to End Discrimination at Stuyvesant Town began organizing the community against it.

Then courageous white families the Kesslers and Lorches, invited

their Negro friends, the Hendrixes, to share their apartments. Today Negroes, if only one family, are living in the project!

Popular action and pressure are the only way to force landlords and authorities to respect the rights of Negroes.

The housing plight of New York Negroes is a long and well known story of ramshackle, molding, rat-infested, firetraps. And as time goes by they grow older, and unhealthier. The corrupt Democratic administration makes and breaks more and more promises on adequate housing.

DAVIS' ANSWER

What's the New York answer then? Councilman Benjamin J. Davis has it and has been fighting for it. Outlaw housing bias throughout the city! Lift tax exemption from Stuyvesant Town if the Metropolitan persists in barring Negroes!

When the Negro family moved into Stuyvesant Town Councilman

Davis hailed the action and renewed his fight, in the City Council against bias in the project.

"I call upon the people of New York, and particularly the Negro people and the trade unions to give full support to this action," he urged.

The way to fight Jimcrow housing is to organize the Negro people and their friends to take direct action in the matter, to send militant representatives like Councilman Davis back to the City Council.

Daily Worker

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'Jobs' Parade Saturday

The Harlem Trade Union Council, 2 E. 125 St., yesterday invited candidates of all parties to participate in a Negro People's Jobs Parade at 1 p.m. Saturday. A mass meeting will climax the parade in Dorrence Brooks Square, at 137 St. and St. Nicholas Ave.

Guinier Will Give Manhattan What It Needs

By Max Gordon

The American Labor Party set records when it named Ewart Guinier its candidate for Borough President of Manhattan in the current municipal campaign.

As international-secretary treasurer of the CIO United Workers, Guinier is probably the leading Negro international official of a trade union not exclusively Negro in the country. His nomination, together with that of Ada B. Jackson in Brooklyn, marks the first time a Negro has been named by an official party for a top

executive position in the New York City Administration.

It also marks the first time a leading unionist is a serious contender for the borough presidency in the city.

The borough president is a member of the city Board of Estimate which, through its control of the purse strings, is the city's chief governing body. There never has been a Negro member of the Board, which deals with a host of problems of direct concern to the great Negro population of the city.

To illustrate the importance of a Negro on the Board, Guinier told the Daily Worker of a plan for six playgrounds submitted to the Board by the Commissioner of Housing and Public Buildings, Robert F. Wagner, Jr. Wagner is Guinier's Democratic-Liberal opponent for the borough presidency.

Of the six playgrounds, one was to be built in Harlem and the other five outside of Harlem. But where the appropriation requested for the five ranged from \$1,400,000 to \$1,800,000 each, the appropriation requested for the one Harlem playground was just \$400,000.

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Nomination of Guinier is viewed as a general break with the tradition of official political parties that Negroes are to be named only to represent primarily Negro con-



EWART GUINIER, American Labor Party candidate for Manhattan Borough President, addressing a community problems panel at a Harlem Trade Union conference held in the YMCA. Guinier is international secretary-treasurer of the CIO United Public Workers.

stituencies. Hitherto, the Communist Party has been, with few exceptions, alone in naming Negro candidates for executive office on a national, state, city, or county-wide basis.

His nomination also carries forward the coalition of Negro people and progressive labor which is viewed as the backbone of any mass progressive, anti-fascist movement in the country. Naming by the ALP of Mrs. Jackson in Brooklyn, of Councilman Benjamin J.

Davis and of five other Negro councilmanic and judicial candidates in this election similarly cements this coalition, and may well work a change in political relationships in the city.

Guinier's career has made him a specialist in municipal problems. It started back in 1933, when as vice-president of a Negro firm of drug manufacturers, he fought for and obtained a purchasing contract from the city. The then Mayor LaGuardia told the city's

purchasing agency to cut the discrimination against the Negro firm. This fight interested Guinier in the problems of the city, and particularly in the relationship of the Negro people to those problems.

By 1935, he had entered the city service and had become a trade union leader. As such, he participated in a struggle for jobs for Negroes in Harlem stores and was instrumental in organizing a trade school at the Harlem YWCA to train sales personnel for these jobs. The following year, as supervisor of the homeless division of the Department of Public Welfare, he ordered—and enforced—an end to discrimination in hotels where homeless men were sent by the Department.

RESTORES BIAS

This ban on discrimination continued until recently, when a discriminatory policy was restored by the present Welfare Commissioner Hilliard. Hilliard also ordered his Department not to refer Negroes or dark-skinned Puerto Ricans to

Continued on Page 14



GUINIER

It's Terry's Year, Brownsville Says

By Michael Singer

"This is Terry's year!"

In Brownsville where Terry Rosenbaum is the No. 1 citizen you hear that refrain on nearly every street corner. But the American Labor Party candidate for City Council from the 16th Senatorial District, evokes similar sentiment in Brighton Beach, Manhattan Beach, Sheepshead Bay, Canarsie and the Flatlands.

The people in these teeming working class districts are rallying behind Rosenbaum in a concentrated zeal that has inspired a wave of confidence throughout the district—"this is Terry's year."

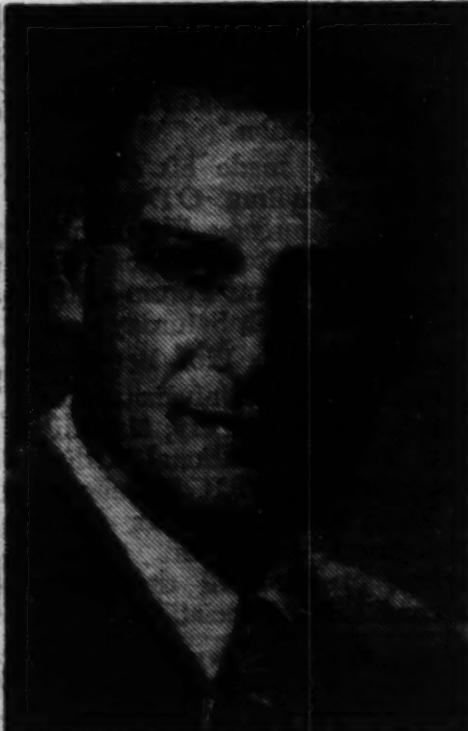
VOTE-GETTER

Running for Assembly in 1948, the militant, handsome high school teacher, bucked a four-party coalition against him and received the impressive total of 17,837 votes, almost double that of his opponent's combined total on the Republican, Liberal and Socialist lines.

His vote-getting powers has been proved in every campaign he's been in since 1944. Upsetting the political dictum that local candidates usually run far behind the national and state tickets, Rosenbaum received 900 votes more than Franklin D. Roosevelt in the 23rd A.D. in 1944; 1,732 votes more than Democratic gubernatorial candidate Sen. Mead in 1946; and 312 votes more than Henry Wallace, Progressive Presidential candidate in 1948.

With the ALP the first or second strongest party in Brownsville and Brighton where the preponderance of voters of the 16th S.D. reside, and facing four separate candidates instead of a four-party gangup behind a single opponent as he did last year, Rosenbaum's chances for election never appeared brighter.

There's a story behind these statistical reflections of Rosen-



TERRY ROSENBAUM

baum's popularity. Read what a former pupil of his, U.S. Marine Joseph Sabadino wrote home from a Pacific battlefield in April, 1943.

"You have probably wondered," Sabadino wrote, "why I joined the service. Well, the answer is Mr. Rosenbaum. . . . Whenever he talked about the history of our country in respect to the small things which make life happy, I always wanted to join because I felt as though it was my duty as an American to join. I will never forget him. . . . There is one thing

Mr. Rosenbaum made us learn, and that was the heart of the Declaration of Independence. I'll always remember it as long as I live."

Terry Rosenbaum was that kind of a teacher. He still is. An outstanding member of the CIO Teachers Union he has been in the forefront—in school and out—to beat back the fascist menace of the Feinberg Bill. "The bill is a crime against children, a crime against their parents, a crime against teachers, a crime against democracy," he says.

A PROUD MOMENT

One of his proudest moments came a week after the infamous Peekskill attack. Far from the scene Terry joined the counter-attack by mobilizing 100 persons upstate to join the protest march in Albany. "I wasn't at Peekskill," he remarks, "but I'd be damned if I couldn't fight it—no matter where I was."

Once in the City Council he intends to join with Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, whose record he admires, in forcing through legislation to make anti-Semitism a crime, to outlaw Jimcrow and restrictive covenants, to end police brutality against the Negro people.

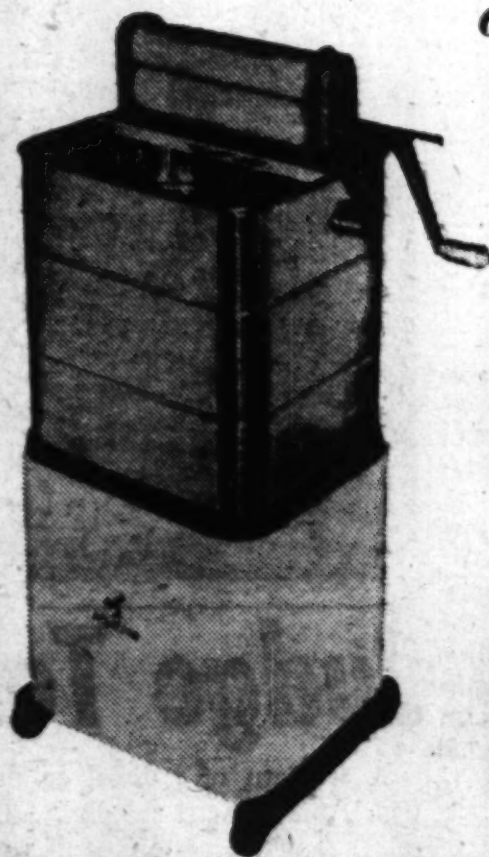
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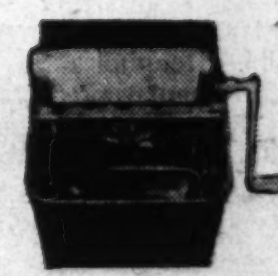
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Form Unity Committee To Fight Feinberg Law

A Citizens Committee Against the Feinberg Law was formed yesterday at the Commodore Hotel. The committee named State Senator Fred G. Moritt chairman and Arthur Garfield Hayes chairman of the law committee. Members of the citizens committee include John Haynes Holmes, Dr. Bryn V. Hovde, Frieda Kirchway, Mrs. Johanna Lindlof, Pierre Van Paasen, O. John Rogge, Rose Russell, Mrs. Rebecca Simonson and many others.

The Feinberg Law seeks to establish a witch-hunt in the schools of New York State. Its enforcement has been held up pending court rulings.

"We don't want a gestapo in the United States," the committee declared, "even a little gestapo, even one over teachers in our schools. Laws of this kind would at most bring about a plague in order to cure the measles."

The committee has two objectives:

- Defeat of the law in the courts.
- Passage of a repeal measure at the next session of the legislature.

ALP Fights Move For Dime Phone Pay Stations

The American Labor Party yesterday filed a protest with the Public Service Commission against the petition of the N. Y. Telephone Co. to double pay-station tolls from 5 cents to a dime. The ALP declared the company's own figures proved the need for a 15 percent reduction in rates.

The ALP memorandum, submitted by its state chairman and candidate for Mayor, Rep. Vito Marcantonio, warned the PSC that it would bring suit to enjoin the Commission from putting the requested new rates into effect. Marcantonio declared that Carl Whitmore, president of the company, admitted on Jan. 19 that 1948 was the busiest in the company's history.

Rent Control Hearing Today

A public hearing before Mayor O'Dwyer and the Board of Estimate will be held on the Sharkey rent control bill in City Hall Friday at 10 a.m.

Arthur Schutzer, executive secretary of the American Labor Party, said the ALP will propose plugging all rent hike loopholes in the Sharkey bill, tenant representation on the City Rent Control Commission and civil service appointments in the Commission's staff. He called on "tenants and wage earners to jam the hearing."

4,000 Fired By Packard

DETROIT, Oct. 4.—The Packard Motor Car Co. today handed out permanent layoff slips to 4,000 workers. At Briggs Connor plant this Wednesday, some 40 percent of the 3,500 employed will be laid off.

News come from Plymouth plant that of the 10,000 employed there, 40 percent, or over 4,000, will be laid off Nov. 15. At the Briggs Mack plant, where Chrysler bodies are made layoffs have started up to workers with 2 years seniority.

Christoffel to be Tried Again Jan. 16

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (UP).—Harold R. Christoffel, former Milwaukee union leader, will be tried anew on perjury charges beginning Jan. 16, it was announced today. Federal Judge Alexander Holtzoff set the new trial date following the Supreme Court's reversal earlier this year of the union leader's previous conviction.

Christoffel was given a two-to-six year prison sentence last year for allegedly lying to a House Labor Committee when he said he was not a Communist.

The conviction was upheld by the Court of Appeals but the Supreme Court overturned it on grounds that a quorum of the committee was not shown to be present at the time of the alleged perjury.

The government decided to try again for a conviction. It hopes to produce evidence that a quorum was present.

Broadcasts for Davis on WMCA, WJZ

A series of broadcasts urging the reelection of Councilman Benjamin J. Davis from the 21st Senatorial District will start on station WMCA Friday at 9:05 p.m. The WMCA series will be heard at the same time every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday up to election day.

Two Marcantonio Broadcasts Tonight

Rep. Vito Marcantonio, ALP candidate for mayor, will broadcast tonight (Wednesday) at 8:30 p.m., and 9:30 p.m. over WMCA.



BETTY GANNETT, left, assistant organizational secretary of the Communist Party, is shown with her attorney, Carol King, at a deportation hearing in the U. S. Immigration headquarters at 70 Columbus Ave., which was held last Friday.

The case was postponed until Oct. 17, when Paul Crouch, Department of Justice stoop-pigeon, will continue testifying against her.

Davis in Council Hits Foes of Barden Bill

A defense of the democratic principle of the separation of church and state was made yesterday by Communist Councilman Benjamin Davis in the City Council. Davis attacked the resolution, introduced by Edward A. Cunningham (D-Bronx) and passed by the Council, which called on Congress to oppose the Barden bill for Federal aid to education. The Barden bill was the special target recently of Cardinal Spellman.

Edward Rager (R-Manhattan) and Stanley Isaacs (R-Manhattan) declared the Cunningham resolution was beyond the scope of the Council. Davis, however, held the Council did not act often enough on national and international questions. It should vote down the resolution, he added, on the ground that it was undemocratic.

Davis also came to the defense of democratic principles when Rager introduced a resolution to probe Isaacs' fitness to serve in the Council. Rager rebaited Isaacs, citing Isaacs' employment of Si

Gerson when he was borough president, and his progressive stand on many questions, such as his opposition to outlawing the Communist Party.

Isaacs in his answer declared he was against outlawing the CP not because he believed in Communism but because he was for safeguarding democracy.

Davis then took the floor to point out that the Rager resolution showed how anti-Communist hysteria was reaching out to attack anybody who took any progressive stand and praised Isaacs for having made many contributions to the defense of democracy.

The council, by 15 to 1, with two abstaining, voted to file the resolution. Rager's was the vote opposed to filing, while Charles Keegan and Hugh Quinn abstained.

O'D Questioned on Harlem Health Plans

Dr. George D. Cannon, staff physician at Triborough Hospital and national secretary of The Physicians Forum, yesterday called on Mayor O'Dwyer and other city officials to commit themselves on a health program for Harlem.

Dr. Cannon charged that "the health conditions of this community are at perhaps the lowest ebb in recent history and reflect the conditions resulting from discrimination."

Dr. Cannon made his demand in a letter inviting O'Dwyer to attend a Conference For Health Care Without Discrimination called by the Physicians Forum at the Hotel Theresa this Saturday.

Speakers include Prof. Bernhard J. Stern, Columbia University; Roy Wilkins, acting secretary, NAACP; Julius Thomas, National Urban League; Rutherford B. Stevens, of the North Side Center for Child Development, and Dr. Claude Ferebee, president of the North Harlem Dental Association.

Hold Memorial For Angela Perez

Two hundred persons attended a memorial meeting Monday night at Williamsburgh's Boerum Hall for seven-year-old Angela Perez, rheumatic fever sufferer who died after seeing the landlord hurl her mother to the ground.

Paul L. Ross, ALP candidate for comptroller and New York Tenant Council leader, pledged the community meeting that his organization would demand that Kings County District Attorney Miles McDonald act against Frank Sbeglia, landlord of the building at 16 Moore St., who last Saturday attacked Mrs. Perez.

KINGS DEMS TO SUBPENA ALP COMMITTEE MEMBERS

The Kings County Democratic Party yesterday revealed its intention to subpoena all 120 members of the Kings County American Labor Party Executive Committee in an effort to block the ALP nomination of Edmund H. H. Caddy, Republican candidate for Brooklyn district Attorney.

In a court test before Supreme Court Judge Anthony Di Giovanni the Democrats sought to upset the nomination on the technical

grounds that the ALP executive committee was illegally constituted when it nominated Caddy.

Judge DiGiovanni upheld the move to subpoena the ALP committee, and continued the hearing for today at 10:15 a.m. in Kings County Supreme Court, Room 210.

Max Torchin, the party's candidate for Congress from the 10 Congressional District, will argue the case today.

Judge Tells Bar of Medina's Prejudice

A "pattern of judicial conduct" which threatens the rights of both the defendants and their attorneys in the trial of the 12 Communist Party leaders here was denounced in a message sent to officials of the American Bar yesterday by Judge Norval K. Harris of the Sullivan County, Indiana, circuit court.

Judge Harris, a former county commander of the American Legion, sent to state and local officers of the American Bar Association and other lawyers' organizations a 60-page abstract of the trial record quoting comments and rulings by Federal Judge Harold R. Medina, presiding at the trial, which show bias against the defendants and their counsel.

The Indiana jurist is co-chairman with Paul Robeson of the National Non-Partisan Committee to

Defend the Rights of the 12 Communist leaders.

The abstract shows, by quoting Judge Medina, that he has tried to "silence and immobilize" defense counsel, characterized them improperly before the jury, discriminated against them in favor of the prosecution, and scolded and threatened them with contempt and other disciplinary action for performing their duty.

It also charges discrimination in applying rules of evidence, the badgering of defendants and their witnesses, and deprecation of defendants' evidence and questioning their good faith and their motives in the presence of the jury.

The document is interspersed with quotations from the legal profession's Canons of Professional Ethics and from high court decisions admonishing against the kind

of conduct which is attributed to Judge Medina.

"Many of Judge Medina's rulings," the abstract declared, "are based solely on the fact that they are necessary in order to shorten the trial." The report points out that many trials in American history, especially those involving property rights or the interests of large corporations, have been much longer than the one now drawing to a close at the Federal Court House in Foley Square.

Besides, the report declared, "Never before in any court in the United States was a person charged with the 'crime' of teaching Marxism-Leninism. The very novelty of the legal questions involved inevitably requires defense counsel to exercise the greatest caution in taking the legal steps which they consider necessary or advisable."

In a letter accompanying the ab-

stract, Judge Harris urged all attorneys groups to make a careful study of the document.

"Parallel with the trial of the defendants," the report declared, "there is being enacted a dramatic test of the right of a lawyer to represent his client in the face of a presiding judge's antagonism and under pressure of public sentiment against his client."

"The record poses the question whether lawyers are to be penalized for having the courage and integrity to represent, with the vigor and sincerity which their case demands, defendants who are identified with unpopular causes."

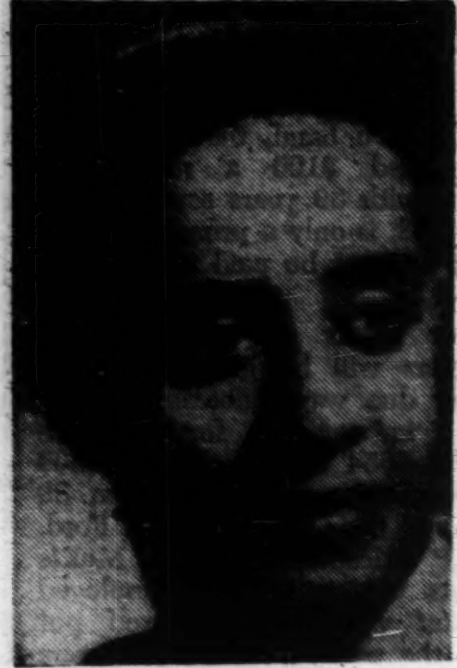
"Every lawyer should consider the consequences to his own professional dignity and freedom, if... a lawyer's right to choose and represent his clients is to be thus circumscribed."

Guinier Will Give Manhattan What It Needs

By Max Gordon

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Continued on Page 14

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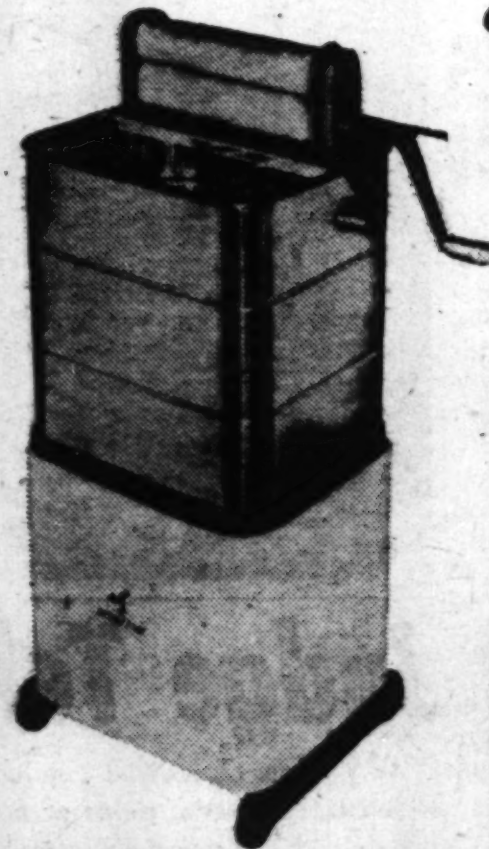
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Steel Rank and File in Gary Back Demand for 30c Hike

By Jim West

GARY, Ind., Oct. 4.—Thousands of steelworkers here are asking: What really caused the strike? How long will it last? Progressive steelworkers figure it this way:

• U. S. Steel would have no more objection to a company-paid pension-welfare program than Ford had if it could get the present contract extended for another two or two and a half years.

• Murray is willing to make such a settlement, but can't see himself selling it to the membership in view of the widespread dissatisfaction with the deterioration of job conditions and grievance handling under the present contract, and the general dissatisfaction with the fact-finding report.

• The union leaders prefer a short strike as a face-saver and for Truman to step in with the proposal for company acceptance of the 6 and 4 illusory package in return for union agreement to extend the contract for two or two and a half years more. The union leaders would then accept this "for the national welfare and in support of the President." This would be another "feather in Truman's cap."

• The companies, already overproduced and faced with rapidly declining orders, have a chance to deplete their stockpiles somewhat, while also getting an "excuse" for the coming sharp slump in steel by placing the blame for it on the strike, thereby hiding their own responsibility.

• From the viewpoint of the government and union leadership, a strike of days would be enough to accomplish what they intend; the companies might be interested in a strike running into weeks.

BACK WAGE DEMAND

Another question rank and filers are asking is: why, after all of these months of bickering around pensions and welfare, in which the wage demands of the workers were all but forgotten, does the union leadership now suddenly come forth for the original 30-cent package demand, including the 12½-cent wage increase demand?

Progressive steelworkers maintain that the only way to get the

men out on strike and keep them out is for the union leadership to emphasize the 30-cent package now. This opinion is borne out by the sentiment of the rank and file who could not see a strike for the 6 and 4 package, but who have responded enthusiastically to the 30-cent demand.

However, these progressive rank and filers point out, the fact that picket signs hold out only one slogan, "U. S. Steel Defies Government," that no mass picketing is taking place; that union leaders in South Chicago opened the strike at a mass meeting by centering their fire on the Communists, with an open call to drive Communists away from picket lines, etc.—all indicate that the union leaders have no serious intention of fighting it out for the 30-cent demand. Only the will of the rank and file, made known in a unified and widespread manner, can do so.

Fearful of a settlement along the lines of the Ford settlement, which, in steel, would mean having to live two more years under the present unsatisfactory contract, a joint sub-district mass meeting of over 3,000 workers in Indiana Harbor on the eve of the strike unanimously and thunderously adopted a resolution rejecting any settlement which provides for extending the contract beyond its

1950 expiration. This same resolution affirmed the 30 cent package as the strike demand. Such large locals as Inland, Youngstown Sheet and Tube, General American Transportation, Universal Cement, American Steel Foundries, and others, were represented.

In the estimation of progressive rank and file leaders, the development of widespread support behind these two demands would effectively transform the strike into a genuine repudiation of the fact-finding report, thereby scrapping that ill-conceived boss-plan and turn the strike into a fight for the real and urgent needs of the steel workers.

Should these demands become dominant in the strike, they would have to be reflected in mass picketing; in the picket signs; in a real effort to unify the ranks of the whole union (which means an end to the main attacks against the Communists instead of the company and fact-finding board); and in a policy of united action with the auto, electric, coal and other workers for a unified wage and pension fight. Such a policy, if fulfilled, would guarantee a short strike with a victory for the wage and pension demands of all workers in the opinion of progressive and Communist rank-and-file steel workers.



BETTY CANNETT, left, assistant organizational secretary of the Communist Party, is shown with her attorney, Carol King, at a deportation hearing in the U. S. Immigration headquarters at 70 Columbus Ave., which was held last Friday.

The case was postponed until Oct. 17, when Paul Crouch, Department of Justice stoop-pigeon, will continue testifying against her.

Growers Violate US-Mexico Pact

EDINBURG, Tex., Oct. 4.—Although the American and Mexican governments have concluded a treaty for better treatment of Mexican farm workers who enter this country for seasonal work, citrus growers here have refused to adhere to it.

They refuse to grant contracts to about 50,000 Mexican farm workers. Authorities in Washington said they would deport the workers unless farmers in the valley live up to the Mexican-American labor agreement.

Jack Drake, Valley Chamber of Commerce manager, declared the international agreement was not applicable to the valley.

Bolivia Miners Flay Gag on Freedom

LA PAZ, Oct. 4 (ALN).—Bolivian miners, workers in the country's greatest industry, refused to take part in the national independence day celebration this year. Referring to consistent anti-labor violence by the government and mine owners, they issued the following explanation: "Liberty is denied to the miners, who are systematically oppressed by the authorities. We shall not celebrate a liberty that does not exist. Instead, we shall mourn our new dead."

Around the Dial, Bob Lauter's column on radio, appears every day in the Daily Worker.

Judge Tells Bar of Medina's Prejudice

A "pattern of judicial conduct" which threatens the rights of both the defendants and their attorneys in the trial of the 12 Communist Party leaders here was denounced in a message sent to officials of the American bar yesterday by Judge Norval K. Harris of the Sullivan County, Indiana, circuit court.

Judge Harris, a former county commander of the American Legion, sent to state and local officers of the American Bar Association and other lawyers' organizations a 60-page abstract of the trial record quoting comments and rulings by Federal Judge Harold R. Medina, presiding at the trial, which show bias against the defendants and their counsel.

The Indiana jurist is co-chairman with Paul Robeson of the National Non-Partisan Committee to

Defend the Rights of the 12 Communist leaders.

The abstract shows, by quoting Judge Medina, that he has tried to "silence and immobilize" defense counsel, characterized them improperly before the jury, discriminated against them in favor of the prosecution, and scolded and threatened them with contempt and other disciplinary action for performing their duty.

It also charges discrimination in applying rules of evidence, the badgering of defendants and their witnesses, and deprecation of defendants' evidence and questioning their good faith and their motives in the presence of the jury.

The document is interspersed with quotations from the legal profession's Canons of Professional Ethics and from high court decisions admonishing against the kind

of conduct which is attributed to Judge Medina.

"Many of Judge Medina's rulings," the abstract declared, "are based solely on the fact that they are necessary in order to shorten the trial." The report points out that many trials in American history, especially those involving property rights or the interests of large corporations, have been much longer than the one now drawing to a close at the Federal Court House in Foley Square.

Besides, the report declared, "Never before in any court in the United States was a person charged with the 'crime' of teaching Marxism-Leninism. The very novelty of the legal questions involved inevitably requires defense counsel to exercise the greatest caution in taking the legal steps which they consider necessary or advisable." In a letter accompanying the ab-

stract, Judge Harris urged all attorneys' groups to make a careful study of the document.

"Parallel with the trial of the defendants," the report declared, "there is being enacted a dramatic test of the right of a lawyer to represent his client in the face of a presiding judge's antagonism and under pressure of public sentiment against his client."

"The record poses the question whether lawyers are to be penalized for having the courage and integrity to represent, with the vigor and sincerity which their case demands, defendants who are identified with unpopular causes."

"Every lawyer should consider the consequences to his own professional dignity and freedom, if... a lawyer's right to choose and represent his clients is to be thus circumscribed."

Tito Border Guards Kill 50 Yugoslavs

ROME, Oct. 4.—Fifty anti-Tito Yugoslavs, attempting to cross the border secretly to Italy near Gorizia, were "massacred by Yugoslav border guards, who used machine guns and hand grenades," according to a report reaching here from Trieste. Only two succeeded in crossing the border—23-year-old student Felice Trova and 35-year-old worker Josef Pivec—who, after recounting their experiences to the Italian police, are being held in custody before relegation to a concentration camp, according to the Trieste report.

FORD OLD-TIMER CHARGES BETRAYAL BY REUTHER

DEARBORN, Oct. 4.—William McKie, grand old man of Ford Rouge Local 600, United Auto Workers today in a letter distributed to 65,000 Ford workers charged that the pension agreement signed between the company and UAW president Reuther, was "an absolute steal and a betrayal of the best interests of the union, young and old."

McKie called for a rejection of the proposals of Reuther and for going back to the original demands; ending company "security" a wage increase, a real pension plan, health insurance program, drastic changes in the contract, no wage freezes, and a one-year contract.

Other pioneer forces in the union were also calling for rejection of the Reuther agreement. Fisher plant No. 1 members in Flint, it was learned, have wired all Ford locals asking they vote down the Reuther-Bugas package. Fisher No. 1 is the plant where the 1937 sitdown strike started in General Motors.

McKie, in his letter to the Ford workers, analyzed the agreement as follows:

The Ford workers' demands for a 4th round wage increase have been given up in the face of a mounting cost of living, a deepening depression, pending layoffs in Ford for so-called model changeovers, while wages are frozen till 1951.

Company "security" still remains and the union agrees to join with the company in a scheme to reduce the cost of steel production, which can only mean speedup and layoffs for Ford workers. On company "security" the only change seemingly is that the "impartial" umpire, Harry Shulman, will decide whether the company's penalties on a worker are too severe. This is the same "impartial" umpire who took away the 20-minute paid lunch period from Ford workers.

DROPS BONUS DEMAND

The demands of the foundry workers for a bonus was dropped and the effort of workers to change the classification system and for plantwide seniority, which would enable Negroes to be upgraded, was ditched. Protection of the jobs of maintenance and construction workers threatened by

the company bringing in outside contractors was dropped. This is also true of transportation and tool and die workers.

On the pension plan McKie charges that the workers have nothing on hand, that the much-publicized \$100 a month for those with 30 years seniority and aged 68, is only a promissory note and will not be paid till April 1, 1950.

He points out that 115,000 workers will be giving up their justly due wage increase for 2½ years in exchange for the company's \$54 a month to 5,000 workers who will have given 30 years of their lives to enrich Ford.

At 8½ cents an hour, McKie points out, a steadily employed worker would have himself put into the pension fund in 30 years some \$5,460. Retiring at the age of 68 he would have to live until he is over 78 years old before he would use up the money he himself would have paid into the plan. Also McKie asks what happens to the worker who may be fired or quits before he reaches the retirement age?

McKie then points out that if this pension is in place of the workers' wage increase, why is it that the company and not the union is going to be the sole director of the fund?

McKie also brought to light a report of Rep. Sam Rayburn that the Administration will secure passage of a new social security bill in the next two weeks.

INCREASE BENEFITS

This bill will provide old-age benefits at the age of 65 amounting to \$102 for workers who earn \$250 a month, and \$94 for those who earned \$200 a month.

What this means, McKie writes, is that for Ford, pension payments would be reduced to zero. Yet the workers would be docked as much as 3½ percent more than their pay without having had any wage increase to take care of this coming increase in social security deductions.

"This is what the Ford workers are being asked to swallow, along with a 2½ years contract, wage freezes, minute changes in the contract, no wage increase, and then they cannot see the agreement until they vote on it" McKie wrote.

Negro Youth Killed By White Hoodlums

Special to the Daily Worker

BALTIMORE, Oct. 4.—A 19-year-old Negro youth was dead today, the victim of a brutal stabbing at the hands of a gang of white boys who sought to prevent Negroes from playing in a city park.

The victim was Linwood Matthews, who had been stabbed just below the heart by a white boy wielding a switch-blade knife. Police held two white youths for questioning.

A gang of at least 15 whites attacked six or seven Negro youths who sought to play football in Carroll Park Sunday afternoon. They chased the Negroes out of the park. The Negro youths went to another section of the park, only to be attacked again. They stood their ground.

A half dozen white boys ganged up on Matthews. One hit Matthews in the face with his fist. Matthews staggered back. The white youth pulled out a knife and rushed the Negro youth, stabbing him in the ribs. James Jones, 16-year-old friend of the murdered youth, told the story of the attack. Matthews died a few minutes later. The white boys fled when police arrived soon after.

Baltimore park police, who had been ordered by city officials to maintain segregation in the city parks, said a violent outbreak against Negroes has been "brewing a long time."

Last year, the police fanned the flames of racial hatred by breaking up interracial tennis matches being played by Negro and white Young Progressives of Maryland. Police carted 21 players off to jail and charged them with conspiracy. The charges were sustained in two lower courts. Their case is being appealed.

THREATENS BLOODSHED TO UPHOLD JIMCROW HOUSING

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 4.—"If the courts knock out our segregation ordinances there is going to be bloodshed. . . . This is the statement of Dixiecrat Eugene Connor, Birmingham safety commissioner, made in answer to attorney Arthur Shores, Negro leader here, who filed suit in federal court challenging the Birmingham Jimcrow housing laws.

Connor said, "Neither the Army nor the Navy—or, for that matter, the militia itself—will be able to prevent bloodshed if these barriers are shoved aside."

In the past year several attempts to dynamite and bomb Negroes who have moved in "white areas" out of their homes have failed. Police have been bent on persecuting the bombed Negroes instead of indicting the bombers. No arrests have been made. A mass

meeting of 5,000 Negroes protested the bombings. Those bombed refuse to move and bravely remain in their homes.

In Montgomery, the city planning commission turned down a badly needed 464 unit housing project for Negroes because of the protests of some white supremacists. Attorneys for the protesting whites said there would be bloodshed and violence if the city allowed the construction of the homes for Negroes.

'Friends'

(Continued from Page 4)
and-death struggles from the South, throughout the nation.

In Georgia, when the Negroes organized themselves and turned out an unprecedented registration, Gov. Talmadge and his legislative henchmen passed a law providing for re-registration!

In Richmond, Va., when a Negro moved into a home where racists didn't want Negroes, they fired over a dozen shots into the house. And in Trenton, N. J. when the local police and politicians had to get off the heat for corruption and graft they just naturally went out and framed up six Negroes for a murder they couldn't have possibly committed.

And at the Foley Square trial of the Communist leaders, Judge Medina promptly jailed Henry Henry Winston, Negro leader, when he stood up to protest a biased ruling. Then he insulted Councilman Davis by calling him "boy." When the Negro defense attorney George W. Crockett Jr. mildly protested one of his rulings, Medina put him in contempt of court and threatened him with jailing.

Against the framework of these assaults and outrages on the rights of Negroes both as individuals and as people, the attacks at Peekskill and the rage at Paul Robeson show the fight ahead for Negroes.

Locally, the assault on civil rights has taken the current form of a coalition gang up on the only tried and true voice the Negroes have ever had in the City government, Councilman Benjamin J. Davis.

It has been said time and again that Negroes in the north must learn from the South. Georgia, the home of Councilman Davis is a case in point.

Registering to vote even under the guns of the Klan, has become a crusading must for Negroes there. Here in New York where the polls are comparatively free, Harlem should expect to have the biggest registration in history.

Ala. Negroes Plan to Register

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 4.—A drive for mass registration of Negroes in Alabama is being planned by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, according to E. D. Nixon, president of the state organization. Nixon said the Alabama NAACP would sponsor a statewide campaign aimed at mass registration of Negroes this winter and next spring. He said the campaign will be outlined at the state NAACP annual conference in Tuskegee next month.

While there are about a half million Negroes in Alabama of voting age, only 6,000 may vote at present. The campaign will be aimed at greater participation in the forthcoming Alabama state elections. The first Democratic primary will be in May and the runoff in June.

Dixiecrat Gessner T. McCorvey, state chairman of the Democratic Party, said he had done all he could to prevent mass registration of "those who were unable or unwilling to cast an intelligent ballot." This is the statement of the white supremacist who is associated with U. S. Steel and other big businesses.

Register in October to elect Marcantonio in November. Registration starts Oct. 10.

Johnson Approves Army's Latest Plan for Jimcrow Units

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The army's proposals for the "integration of Negroes into the armed services" which were approved Friday by Defense Secretary Louis Johnson, will continue the practice of segregating Negroes into Jimcrow units. This fact was

put bluntly by Army Secretary Gordon Gray in the statement issued at the Pentagon. "This program does not mean that existing Negro units will be broken up or that Negro personnel of these units will be scattered throughout the army," Gray said.

What Gray left unsaid is that the program makes no provisions for putting Negro draftees into any units except the old segregated organizations.

The only advances registered in the Gray plan provide that:

• Negroes will not be barred from any Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) to which they are already qualified by civilian training or education.

(In practice this will mean a disproportionate number of Negro troops will be assigned to unskilled occupations.)

• ROTC summer training camps will not segregate Negroes into separate units. (In this matter, the army leadership's position was already untenable because Negro and white students in northern schools have customarily taken ROTC training together.)

• Negro quotas for Army schools will be abolished.

• The promotion system of the "enlisted guidance program" will be administered on a merit system without regard to color.

The Gordon plan also provides for a board of senior officers to study results and make new proposals when they choose.

The Gordon plan is the Army's answer to President Truman's executive order of more than a year ago which called for the complete integration of Negroes into the armed services.

The Air Force submitted its plan on last May 11 which was approved. The Navy's plan was approved on June 7. The Army plan submitted at that time was ruled unacceptable. The generals were told to come back with a new effort by June 20.

ARMY STALL

The Army pleaded for more time and several extensions were granted. On July 17, it was reported here that the fifth plan submitted by the Army was rejected by Secretary Johnson. This is the one which provided that the Army would conform to "local opinion."

For several weeks it has been reported here that despite Truman's executive order, the Army plan would continue Jimcrow units. Gen. Paul, until recently chief of personnel and administration, was quoted as saying that

segregated units would never be broken up so long as he was head of "P. & A." His successor, Gen. Brooks, is said to be even more adamant against mixed units.

Army policy, reflected again in this most recent order, was laid down by Chief of Staff Gen. Omar Bradley in August, 1948, when he said: "The Army is not out to make any social reforms. The Army will put men of different races in different companies."

Gen. Dwight Eisenhower told a Senate committee in April, 1948, "There is race prejudice in this country and when you put in the same organization and make live together under the most intimate

circumstances men of different races, we sometimes have trouble."

The next move is up to President Truman. The glaring contrast between the avowed objectives of his executive order and the continuation of Jimcrow as provided under the Johnson approved Gray plan will be hard even for him to explain away.

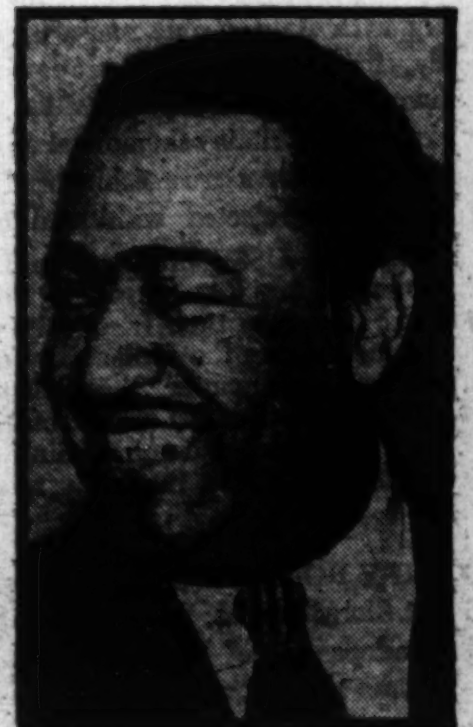
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Around the Globe

By Joseph Starobin

Anglo-U. S. Strategy And Libyan Independence

LAKE SUCCESS

AT ITS CURRENT SESSION, the United Nations General Assembly is expected to decide the future of the most important segment of the former Italian colonies. But all signs indicate that the decision will conform to the strategic interests of Great Britain and the United States in the Mediterranean. Since these strategic interests are part of Anglo-American preparations for war, you arrive at the paradox of a probable UN decision which would plainly serve the purposes of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington.



The area on which a majority decision is likely involves Libya. This region, stretching along the southern coast of the Mediterranean from Egypt to Tunisia, comprises three separate parts: Cyrenaica in the east; Tripolitania in the west, and Fezzan, in the southwestern corner, abutting on French Central Africa. Great Britain has occupied the first two parts since early in the war, and France has held Fezzan. It is here that the British have turned the important air-base of Mellaha over for the use of the American Air Force. And it was in Tripoli, the major city of Tripolitania, that thousands of Moslems paraded last winter, carrying Stalin's picture, shortly after the Soviet delegation denounced an Anglo-Italian deal at the expense of the native peoples.

THE FATE OF LIBYA was not settled by the UN last spring; under the terms of the peace treaty with Italy, it must now be settled. Originally, the Soviet Union proposed that if the Italian Empire were to be divided, there was no reason why Britain should take it over. The USSR asked for a trusteeship of its own, which Ernest Bevin rejected with loud outcries.

Then, the USSR proposed an Italian trusteeship, under Big Five auspices; this the British rejected also since their friendship with Italy did not include giving the Italians any significant role in Africa. Last winter, the Italian government negotiated a deal with London, but it fell through under the double action of Britain's territorial ambitions and the UN's refusal to sanction it.

NOW ROME HAS BEEN frozen out, despite Count Sforza's pleas, and the British are working the "independence" line for all it's worth, in the meantime making sure that whatever the figleaf, Britain will remain in control. The current Anglo-American proposal gives Libya "independence" within three to five years, but only through a complicated process that would nullify that independence in reality. The three parts of Libya are supposed to have constituent assemblies and "decide for themselves" whether they remain united or not; in the meantime, Britain stays on, and her stooge, the Emir of Cyrenaica, who has been given "home rule," can be counted on to act in British interests. The probability is that the chieftains of Fezzan will plunk for French rule, and the Emir for "autonomy," and thus the whole area will be partitioned, with the strategic interests of the imperialist powers protected.

AS FOR ETHIOPIA, she is offered a slice of Eritrea, while neighboring Somaliland in eastern Africa is to be administered by Italy under a UN body which would freeze the Russians out and retain effective control for the western powers. This part of the plan is expected to be postponed, however, thus leaving the solution in Libya, as outlined above, the "concrete achievement" of the present session.

Needless to say, the Soviet plan for troop withdrawals three months after immediate independence for Libya has been labeled "propaganda" by the British and will be voted down. The last thing which the Joint Chiefs of Staff want is to take their troops out of Libya and leave it to the peoples who live here, especially since so many of them paraded with pictures of Stalin last winter.

VIRGIL—Complete Satisfaction

—By LEN KLEIS



Letters from Readers

Enjoyed Story

By George Cook

Rensselaerville, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I enjoyed George Cook's short story, Solomon Jones and the Senator, in your Sept. 1 issue. It had real farm flavor as well as social significance.

DR. L. A. ELDRIDGE.

Ben Davis Journal

New York.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The Ben Davis Ball Committee is publishing a Journal this year and we can think of no better way for the friends of Ben Davis to express their best wishes for his reelection than by having their greetings included in the Journal. Already many letters have come in from all over the country with names and dollar bills from progressive people who recognize Ben Davis' fight against Jimcrow, lynchings and police brutality,

and his battle for housing instead of A-bombs; jobs instead of guns; peace instead of war.

Ben Davis, who is our personal friend, deserves the full and unqualified support of every democratic, peace-loving person in our country. We are confident that the readers of the Daily Worker will want to be among those who will pay tribute to Harlem's fighting Councilman by sending their greetings and dollar bills to the Ben Davis Ball Committee at 200 West 135th St., and by coming to the ball itself on Oct. 14 at Rockland Palace.

PAUL ROBESON,
Honary Chairman;
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HOWARD FAST,
MRS. ROSALIE PINCKNEY.

Press Roundup

THE HERALD TRIBUNE concedes that "the West will be in a historically weak position" if it attempts to "deny to Mao Tse-tung the prestige of China's council seat and other similar prerogatives indefinitely." In the long run, the Trib says, "there seems no reasonable hope that Mao will not consolidate effective power over most if not all of China, leaving no one else to recognize."

THE COMPASS' T. O. Thackrey says we "require a World Series in the diplomatic teams afforded by the U.S. and the Soviet Union."

THE MIRROR'S Walter Witchhant, boy stoolpigeon, items: "Feds are hep to the identity of the author of a million dollar film. Peddled the story under an alias. One of the Hollywood Ten?"

THE NEWS finds the "only fair thing" is to try the Minnesota prof. who's the current target of the Un-Americans, so that he "either clear himself or be convicted." Never struck the News that the "fair thing" might be to get rid of the Un-Americans instead?

THE WORLD-TELEGRAM is babbling again about "monopoly unionism" as evidenced in the steel strike. If the unions are so all-powerful, as the Telly claims, why must men strike to win even a meager improvement in their living standards?

THE JOURNAL - AMERICAN'S bard-full-of-lard, Harry B. Schlacht, links Dirty Willie Hearst and Thomas Jefferson as like-minded men, in an ode of tribute to our "free press."

THE SUN has the gall to complain that 1,000 deputy sheriffs and 200 state troopers were on hand to "protect" the Robeson concerts at Peekskill, while only "a handful" last week were assigned to protect "non-strikers from violence at the hands of strikers" at Bell Aircraft.

THE POST calls the Army's plan to curb discrimination "a fraud." The Post calls for "loud thunder on the Democratic left." The Post also calls for the election of Democrat Lehman to the Senate where he can join with other Democrats and Republicans — in perpetuating Jimcrow.

World of Labor

By George Morris

Dave Beck's Greed Earns AFL Rebuke

SAN FRANCISCO

TRADE UNION CANNIBALISM, in recent times a disease mainly in the CIO, is fast spreading to the AFL. While in the CIO cannibalistic raiding is justified on a claim that it is aimed against "communist-led" unions, in the AFL I ran into a situation here that involves a war between two conservative-led unions. In this case, the aggressor, who plays the cannibalistic role in the AFL that Walter Reuther plays in the CIO, is Dave Beck—the red-baiter with the brass knuckle technique.

Beck, who in recent years has made himself very much liked by the employers, is the crown prince of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, due to step into old Dan Tobin's throne. He is actually the boss of a million-strong union now and has visions of turning the entire labor movement into a bureaucratic machinery with himself the grand exalted ruler over it.

But Beck has overreached himself in the case of the striking AFL's retail clerks in the East Bay area here. When the clerks began their strike against the big grocery chains here last week, Beck's agent simply came on the scene and announced that these on strike are "urged to return to their jobs under the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters" and any vacancies in those jobs (meaning jobs of those who refuse to return) will "be manned" by members of the Teamsters. This caused the AFL's Central Labor Council of the area to reply angrily with a resolution which said:

"The AFL's Central Labor Council views with astonishment and indignation the spectacle of an international officer of an AFL union publicly announcing he is joining forces with the anti-labor advocates to supply scabs to take the places of AFL men and women engaged in legal and authorized action."

The Council labeled the move by Beck's agent "collusion with the employers" to "take over the entire labor movement of the United States."

THIS IS NOT the first time Beck took it into his head to take over a union. He has decided to take over the Retail Clerks International for some time.

Two days earlier, when I was in Portland, Beck again hit the headlines when his agent ordered his men to load "hot" pineapples from strikebound Hawaii. The stunt of towing barges of canned pineapples 100 miles up the Columbia River to a long-unused dock at The Dalles and at a tiny private dock in Tillamook, Ore., would not have been tried without a back-door understanding with Beck's men.

The barges were towed from Hawaii. The plan was to by-pass the union ports, where members of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union refuse to handle struck cargo. No sooner was word received of the barges than some 1,500 longshoremen and their friends in the Portland area rushed to The Dalles, and the state government rushed troopers with tommy guns.

Some unloading took place the first day, but the next day there was a battle in which some truckdrivers who were taking the hot cargo to warehouses and railroads were roughed up. As this is written, it is reported that unloading of the scab cargo was stopped, and even the port commission of The Dalles intervened to order the companies to move away their barges.

BECK'S PEOPLE had somewhat of a problem to make their scab activities conform to their own union's rules. A teamster is not allowed to unload cargo from a ship. To overcome this difficulty, the companies arranged for the use of derricks. But when an effort was made to swing the cargo directly from the barges to a truck, the teamsters were still not satisfied. The order came from the Teamsters' Council that cargo must first touch the dock, so the teamsters, technically, take off the loads from the docks, not the ship.

The company operating the barge soon overcame that difficulty. Arrangement was made that when the derrick swings a load off the barge, it must lower it for a moment and pause to touch the dock. Then it could be "legitimately" lifted and lowered into the trucks. Beck wants his strikebreaking strictly legitimate.

COMING: How China Was Liberated . . . by Chu Teh . . . in the weekend Worker

Vote Against the A-Bomb

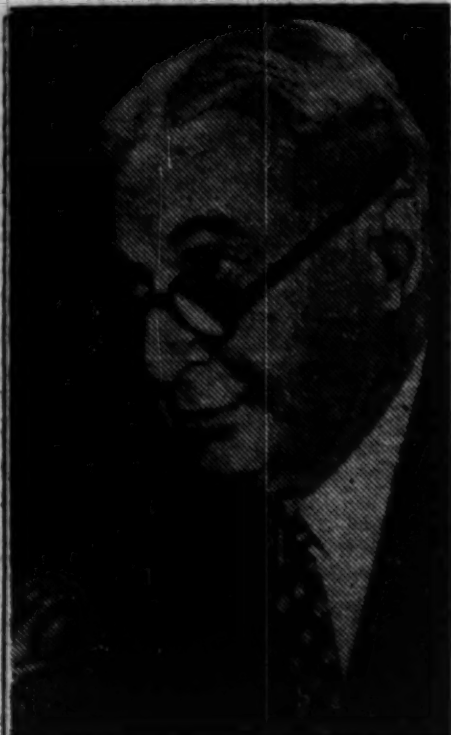
IS PEACE IMPORTANT to the people of New York City?

Naturally it is. But you would never think so judging from the way the candidates of the two old parties react to the stupendous revelation that the Republicrats in Washington can no longer pretend that they have a monopoly of the atombomb.

The atombomb maniacs just keep on yapping about the need for bigger and better bombs as if nothing has happened. Their eyes are so glued to the profits they hope to make out of their plan for world conquest, that they



MARCANTONIO



BARUCH

are quite ready to shove the U. S. into the hell of a need-less war, regardless of what happens to the American people.

How else explain the atom-crazy advice which the Wall Street banker Bernard Baruch yesterday gave us? He urged the country to reject the Soviet proposal to outlaw the atombomb. He clamored for more and bigger bombs. He covered up this crude gamble with the safety of the United States by pretending that he can't trust other nations to be as virtuous as he is.

He concealed from the American people the simple truth that the Soviet plan is the only one that really guarantees security for all countries, including our own. This is the simple proposal to outlaw the a-bomb, and set up strict United Nations inspection of atomic facilities.

WHAT A CONTRAST this hell-bent-for-war lunacy is to Rep. Marcantonio's sane stand:

"The time has come for real settlement with the Russians of all outstanding differences, and the establishment of real peace in the world. The time has come to stop spending one billion dollars a year on atombombs, and 16 billion dollars on other weapons. The time has come to spend that money for the welfare of the people of the United States."

GOP candidate Sen. John Foster Dulles raves for more bombs. He wants force and violence against any people which dares to oppose his Wall Street policies. He even threatens to use force and violence on the American people—atombomb violence, maybe?—if they persist in their desire for social welfare and an American-Soviet peace settlement.

Democratic candidate Lehman supports the entire "cold war" bomb-piling program. He too is an advocate of the Baruch bigger-bomb madness.

The outlawing of atomic warfare is as much an election issue in New York as the local issues. Only the Marcantonio-Ben Davis ticket stands for ridding America of the nightmare of atomic war. That is something no New Yorker can afford to forget for a minute as Election Day approaches.

NEEDED: AN OPEN DOOR POLICY

—By Fred Ellis



Budapest Trial Exposes 5 Tito Aides as Spies

By Carl Fisher

BUDAPEST.

The exposure in the Budapest conspiracy trial of certain men around Tito as long-time foreign intelligence agents within the Yugoslav Communist Party, has thrown Tito's treachery into an entirely new perspective. For all five are "policy makers" in Yugoslavia today.

With the disclosure, first made in the indictment which was published a week before the trial, and fully corroborated by the chief defendants, the Tito "defection" into the western camp appears no longer as a mere political matter, a question of nationalist deviation, but as part of a diabolically conceived, extremely clever long range plot through which American intelligence actually may have "captured" the top leadership of the Yugoslav Communist party, long rotten with anti-Sovietism and extreme nationalism.

Principally, five leading men in Tito's immediate entourage are named: Ivan Goshnjak, Ales Bebler, Bozhidar Maslaric, Karlo Mrasovic and Kosta Nagy. The chief accused in the Budapest espionage trial, Laszlo Rajk, until June, 1949, Hungarian Foreign Minister, onetime Minister of the Interior and member of the Political Bureau of the Hungarian Communist Party until his arrest, has clearly labeled these five Yugoslav leaders, all members of the Yugoslav Communist Party's central committee, as foreign intelligence agents as early as the Spanish war.

Rajk himself has admitted to having been an agent of the American Office of Strategic Services (OSS) and previously a police informer and Gestapo spy in the ranks of the Hungarian Communist Party, whose underground leadership he assumed during the war.

MET IN FRANCE

In the pre-trial investigation, Rajk told the Hungarian police authorities that he was already aware of their role as foreign intelligence agents in the Spanish war when he met the five above-named Yugoslavs in the French internment camps of Gurs and Vernet after the defeat of the Spanish Republic.

According to Rajk and his co-defendants, they were aware that from the French internment camps for Spanish war veterans the Gestapo and other capitalist intelligence services recruited 150 Yugoslavs alone as agents who later rose high in the Yugoslav Communist Party and the postwar state apparatus of Tito's Yugo-

slavia. The five named by Rajk are part of this group.

Who and what are they, and what role do they play in Yugoslavia political life today?

Some, like Ales Bebler, Tito's Assistant Foreign Minister and chief spokesman in the United Nations, are well known to Americans. Others, however, like the sinister, pasty-faced Slovene Ivan Goshnjak, are little known even to Yugoslavs.

GOSHINJAK

Goshnjak's official position in Yugoslavia today is Colonel General of the Yugoslav Army, deputy to Tito as Minister of Defense, and member of the Politbureau and Control Commission of the Yugoslav Communist Party. As such, he has tremendous power. He might even be described as the "Grey Eminence" behind Tito. What this means in the entire Tito move toward the west, in view of the fact that Goshnjak now stands exposed as an agent, is clear.

Goshnjak's past is rather obscure. He is a Slovene and he fought in the International Brigade in Spain. But this does not mean a thing—Rajk fought in Spain, and even rose to the post of Political Commissar of the Hungarian Rakosi Battalion—and today he admits that he was sent there by the police as an agent provocateur and informer.

After Spain, Goshnjak was interned in the French camps, where he was contacted by Rajk and apparently also by certain foreign agents. During the partisan struggle he rose rapidly as a member of Tito's immediate entourage and later he became a member of the Politbureau and Tito's closest advisor, always careful to remain obscure, behind the scenes.

JAILED PARTISANS

His name actually first sprang into prominence immediately after the Cominform Resolution, published at the end of June, 1948. At that time, Tito, in his "answer" to the Cominform, admitted that it had been his trusted agent, Goshnjak, who had headed the "investigation" of two outstanding leaders of the Yugoslav partisan movement, Hebrang and Zujovic, both members of the Yugo-

slav Politbureau, who were imprisoned in April, 1948, and have remained there for the past 18 months without even the hint of a trial.

Before then, Goshnjak's name came up internationally only rarely, such as the time when Tito nominated him to represent the Yugoslav Communist Party in the editorial committee of the Cominform in Belgrade.

Goshnjak resembles strongly his close collaborator, Minister of the Interior Alexander Rankovic, the man who has already sent more Yugoslav Communists to jail or firing squads than all the prewar semi-Fascist or Fascist Yugoslav Royalist dictatorships together. Like Rankovic, he is completely colorless and without any sense of humor whatsoever; like Rankovic's, his face is pasty-white and slightly bloated. He has almost never been seen to smile in public. On official state occasions, Goshnjak often substitutes for Tito.

OTHER TITO MEN

Bozhidar Maslaric, like Goshnjak, is a general. In recognition of the fine contribution of the Yugoslav partisans during the anti-Fascist war, Maslaric was named president of the All-Slav Committee. As such he presided over the General Slav Congress in Belgrade in December, 1946. As such also he had free entry everywhere in the People's Democracies and also the Soviet Union, where he was often an honored guest after the war.

Karlo Mrasovic, until the end of 1948 Yugoslav Minister to Hungary, has played one of the most sinister roles in the entire OSS-Tito conspiracy in Hungary. He has now been exposed by his own agents as one of the heads of the Tito intelligence machine in central Europe, a machine whose aim it was to overthrow the legal governments of the people's democracies in order to bring them into the Yugoslav-American "fold."

In October, 1948, four months after the Cominform Resolution, Mrasovic, upon orders from Belgrade, guided Laszlo Rajk, then Hungary's foreign minister and

(Continued on Page 14)

Dennis

(Continued from Page 2)

characterized the termination of Mr. Sacher's services as not made in good faith, a characterization which is based not on evidence but upon the Court's resolve to silence, or if I may use a colloquial expression—if I may use a colloquial expression—

THE COURT: Yes, you may. I think you may.

DENNIS: —to gag a defendant in a political case. I wish to emphasize the rather biased characterization of Mr. Davis as an individual with a violent disposition. Such a biased characterization made by a Judge on the very eve of the consideration of this case by a jury to determine whether or not the defendants here engaged in forceful or violent advocacy betrays extreme prejudice and a complete prejudgment by the Court of the issues in the case.

BIAS SHOWN

The Court in its opinion further states that the decision of Mr. Davis to serve as his own counsel is another one of many maneuvers by the defendants. The Court does not indicate the other alleged maneuvers to which it refers, and which in its opinion condemned the right of Mr. Davis to serve as his own counsel. It is plain, however, that this unparticularized characterization can have no other effect, whatever its intention might be, than to create prejudice against all of the defendants.

As clearly as language could possibly state it, this Court in its characterization has demonstrated its bias against all the defendants. In its opinion the Court made the wholly unwarranted charge that the application would, if granted, result in the same disruptive and disorderly incidents which at this stage of the case would be difficult if not impossible effectively to restrain or control.

The only implication which can be read from this comment is that the request of Mr. Davis to serve as his own counsel in accordance with his constitutional rights is part of a plan or a so-called plot deliberately undertaken to create disorder in the court, and this statement can only be characterized as a product of a hostile determination to condemn the defendants without a hearing.

I submit that these utterly offensive comments of the Court as set forth in its decision of yesterday could hardly be justified at any time or in any connection, but the Court has made its comments precisely at the point when this case is being submitted to the jury. And it has made those comments not in response to any disruptive or disorderly acts of the defendants but in response to the assertion by one of the defendants of his intention to exercise a constitutional right to defend himself.

The Court has apparently determined to frustrate the exercise of that right and at the same time to justify its actions by further attacks upon the defendants' rights to a fair trial and an impartial consideration of the evidence by the jury. In the light of the fact that the Court has recognized my inalienable constitutional rights and granted me, a white Communist, a defendant, who is not a lawyer, the right to conduct my own defense, its denial of this right to Mr. Davis, a Negro Communist, a defendant who happens to be a lawyer, can only be construed as an act of gross discrimination and an affront to the Negro people.

For all of the above reasons the sound administration of justice demands that a mistrial should be granted.

Brazil Starts

Witchhunt on RR's

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 4 (ALN).—The latest step in the anti-Communist campaign of the Brazilian government is a decision that no "Communists" will be hired in any capacity by any railroad. The ban is expected to be applied to militant unionists generally.

Veteran Communist, Milton McCord, Dies

The waterfront section of the Communist Party yesterday sent condolences to the widow of Milton H. McCord, veteran New York waterfront Communist who died yesterday morning.

McCord was a member of the CIO International Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers Local 22 and, before then, a member of the AFL Masters, Mates and Pilots. He died of a heart condition.

He is survived by his widow, Ruth, and a seven-year-old son.

ALP

(Continued from Page 3)

having boosted the cost of living for New York families by \$160 a year through having doubled the subway fare and the sales tax.

Last night Marcantonio was scheduled to speak at four Bronx rallies in territory long considered the stronghold of Democratic Boss Ed Flynn. Speaking with him were Leo Isacson, candidate for Bronx Borough President, and Mrs. Mary Angie Dickerson, candidate for State Senate in the 26th district.

Speaking at a rally at 161st Street and Prospect Avenue, Mrs. Dickerson demanded that police responsible for the torture and murder of George Westray in Lincoln Hospital be suspended and tried. She charged that the murder of Westray, a Negro, was "the latest link in a chain of police brutality incidents against the Negro people." Only candidates pledged to safeguard minority rights can end these murders, she said.

TENANTS' DELEGATION

Mrs. Dickerson yesterday led a delegation of 100 tenants to the Court of Special Sessions against the landlord of two houses at 2700-2800 Bronx Park East, where the landlord was charged with renegeing on promises to restore services.

A luncheon for Mrs. Dickerson on Tuesday, Oct. 11, will hear Mrs. Paul Robeson, it was announced. The luncheon will be held at 683 Allerton Ave. at 1 p.m.

Marcantonio will carry his campaign swing to Queens County tonight (Wednesday), when he will speak at a big rally in Sunnyside Gardens. Speaking with the mayoralty candidate will be Mary Murphy, candidate for Queens Borough President, and Rev. Samuel Hunt, candidate for City Council in the 5th district.

State Dep't

(Continued from Page 3)

pared to recognize Peking. Whatever commitments the British have made to Secretary of State Dean Acheson, the fact remains that public pressure for recognition is mounting in London.

The U. S. is apparently calculating on staving off British recognition by pleading that whatever action is to be taken should be joint and simultaneous.

White's treatment of the Peking government was openly hostile.

He complained that the document delivered to U. S. Consul General Chubb was addressed merely "Edmund Chubb" and bore no title. Also, it appeared to be a "printed form letter." White said this implied an insult to the U. S.

White said the position of the department is that there is no reason for haste in doing anything about Cho-En-lai's communication.

He said that Chou En-lai had expressed an opinion as to the desirability of recognition.

"But that is his opinion, not ours," White said.

White repeatedly referred to the seat of the new government by its old Kuomintang name "Peiping," deliberately refraining from using its new designation, "Peking."

MOSCOW, Oct. 4. — Izvestia said today the British Foreign Office already has decided to recognize the Chinese People's Government in Peking.

Dennis Tells Medina His Ruling Insults Negroes

(Continued from Page 1)

defendant in a political case." He charged the judge's comments on the character of Davis were "utterly offensive" and aimed to "silence the voice" of a "great leader of the Negro people."

Davis lauded defense attorney Harry Sacher, whose services he terminated so as to act as his attorney. Sacher will continue to represent defendants John Gates, Irving Potash and Henry Winston.

The Councilman charged Judge Medina had "misstated" the respects in which he (Davis) desired to serve as his own counsel as well as the reasons for such desire.

"I do not desire merely to make a summation to the jury," Davis told the court. "I desire to represent myself for all purposes at this critical stage of the trial."

He emphasized that the court cannot escape "its violation of my constitutional rights by forcing counsel on me."

The judge had ruled that Sacher should address the jury on behalf of Davis "without prejudice."

Sacher addressed the court pressing for reconsideration of the ruling. He said the matter of discharge of counsel was "not subject to approval or disapproval of the court." He stated the judge could not cite a single case in law supporting his decision.

"The same court which charges me with bad faith; which says I have a 'violent disposition' and which gratuitously speculates that my desire to conduct my own defense is a maneuver; the same court which announces that this 'maneuver' is intended to result in a 'disorderly incident'; the same court which gratuitously predicts that such an 'incident' will be difficult if not possible to control," Davis told the court, "is hardly qualified to defend my rights more effectively than I can defend my own."

REMINDS COURT

Davis again reminded the court he was an attorney, a graduate of Harvard Law School, a City Councilman and Negro leader experienced in trial procedure.

"This attempted disposition of the matter invites me to make a bargain which would cause me to betray my responsibilities to myself and my co-defendants," Davis continued, "and would force me to sacrifice my constitutional rights as a price for being defended at all."

Davis said that as an American and a defendant in a case in which his "political honor and beliefs are at stake," he would be forced to "reject such a bargain."

"I will not surrender the right to conduct my own defense as a price for being represented at all," he concluded.

SPEEDS CASE

Judge Medina began clearing the decks for the opening of the summaries to the jury tomorrow. He dismissed three defense motions:

- For a judgment of acquittal.
- For dismissal for insufficient evidence.
- For a mistrial on grounds of a prejudiced juror.

He also overruled a defense motion for the submission of additional items to be included in the court's charge to the jury. He granted a defense motion to make corrections in the more than 300 items submitted by the defense for the court's charge.

Still hanging fire on the judge's bench is a defense motion to strike sections of prosecution testimony. The judge must also rule on the proposed instructions to the jury submitted by both the defense and prosecution.

He called the jury in and ordered the jurors to be in court tomorrow, when he said he thought he would be able to "dispose of everything."

"It seems possible the case will go to the jury and the summations will begin Thursday," the judge remarked.

He said the defense would de-

liver addresses to the jury all day Thursday and Friday, continuing on Monday and Tuesday next week.

Prosecutor John F. X. McGuhey and his staff are scheduled to sum up next Wednesday, Columbus Day. Judge Medina's charge is scheduled to take up most of the day, Thursday, Oct. 13. The jury will begin deliberations immediately after the conclusion of Medina's charge.

The order in which the five defense attorneys and Eugene Dennis will address the jury has not been announced.

COMPLICATES SUMMARIES

The matter of defense summaries has been complicated by the judge's ruling denying Davis the right to act as counsel.

"I am without counsel," Davis emphatically told the court.

Attorney Sacher reminded the judge that his continual exhorting of the defense lawyers in the presence of the jury had "minimized their effectiveness before the jury."

"For that reason alone," Sacher said, "Davis should be allowed to sum up."

He reminded the judge he was not appearing as counsel for Davis in as much as Davis had claimed his constitutional right to act as his own attorney for the remainder of the trial.

FAMILIAR WITH CASE

Attorney A. J. Isserman pointed out that Davis had been in continual conference with attorneys throughout the trial and had been assigned a portion of the record with which he was most familiar.

He said that to deny Davis the right to act as counsel during the final and crucial stage of the trial would require a redistribution of the material assigned to Davis among lawyers who are already overburdened.

Attorney Louis McCabe said the denial of the Davis motion would do serious harm to defendant Henry Winston.

Attorney George W. Crockett, Jr., took sharp exception to Judge Medina's slurring reference to de-

Robeson Blasts Gag on Davis

Paul Robeson yesterday blasted the gag rule by Judge Harold R. Medina against the appearance of Benjamin Davis as his own attorney in the trial of the national Communist leaders at Foley Square.

Robeson said that this is only an extension of the policy of prohibiting the trial from hearing about the oppression of the Negro people.

"They know that they cannot answer for the discrimination and persecution of the Negro people," Robeson said, "so they will not let anyone bring it into court."

fense counsel in the Davis ruling. "As I understand the constitution," Crockett said, "a man has the right to assistance of counsel. A man also has a right to discharge counsel and speak for himself."

The judge himself established a precedent in the matter, Crockett continued, when he permitted Dennis to act as counsel.

"I submit there is no difference between Mr. Dennis' constitutional rights," Crockett told the court.

"The provision of the constitution to protect Mr. Davis is now being used against him," declared defense attorney Richard Gladstein.

Gladstein stated that one of the main basic reasons for a summation to the jury is to "aid and assist the jury and influence the jury in its decision."

"Otherwise you could get a crier to read a speech," he said, pointing out the importance of bringing into the summary the personality of Davis.

Gladstein recalled that the judge had stated he denied Davis the right to act as counsel because he might create "some disorder."

"It is strange that a court could think Mr. Davis, who faces 10 years in prison, would ask to sum up to create disorder," the attorney added.

Condolences

In Memory of My
HUSBAND and COMRADE,
MILTON McCORD
Died October 4, 1949

RUTH DOBRER McCORD

Funeral services will be held

Thursday, 2 p.m., at Boyer-

town Chapel, 41 W. 60 St.

Queens County Committee, Communist Party extends its condolences to Ruth Dobrer McCord on the loss of her husband

MILTON McCORD

a staunch working class fighter, a good comrade.

We will continue to struggle all the harder to make up for our serious loss.

We mourn with

RUTH DOBRER McCORD

on the loss of her dear husband and comrade

MILTON McCORD

ASTORIA SECTION, COMMUNIST PARTY

What Should Workers Believe About Hollywood?

An Important Problem: Relationship of Progressive Movement to Film Industry Product

By Barnard Rubin

MOST PEOPLE in the advanced section of the labor and progressive movement know that the big money press is an enemy of the people. It is an instrument of the ruling capitalist class and its purpose is to keep the people tied mentally, morally and emotionally to the profit system; to keep them from knowing who their true friends or enemies are by distorting the truth. It is controlled by big business: it is big business.

And on the occasion when one of these newspapers, the New York Times, the Herald-Tribune or the Post runs a "liberal" editorial, expressing, say, disappointment about a lynching (usually because it makes the profit system look bad in contrast to the Soviet Union), no mature progressive thinks, therefore, that the big money press is thereby turning over a new leaf. He knows that the concern expressed is caused only by the fact that the struggle for Negro rights has reached such mass proportions that it must be dealt with—but only for the purpose of distorting its causes, concealing its enemies and throwing it off the track of true effectiveness.

The progressive knows that the monopoly press is not, cannot be, will never be—by definition, because it is monopoly controlled—"a reflection of the people's feeling and aspiration."

Yet, when it comes to another monopoly-controlled means of communication—the Hollywood film industry—there are progressives who feel that it can be, in John Howard Lawson's words—for it is his phrase—"a reflection of the people's feeling and aspiration."

NOW I HAVE a profound respect and admiration for John Howard Lawson. From his days in the old New Playwrights Theatre when, in 1927, he, Mike Gold, Emjo Basshe and others, first organized a theatre devoted to the workers' cause, to the present, Lawson's contributions to this country's culture have been vital and continuous. His play—Processional, Loudspeaker, International, Success Story, Gentlewoman, The Pure in Heart, Marching Song—all are landmarks in the history of the theatre. In Hollywood he wrote some of the better scripts, as well as some not that good. His book, *The Theory and Technique of Playwriting* is one of the very top books of its kind; many consider it, with plenty of justification, the very best. The book on American history he's now working on, from the little I've seen of it in print, promises great things.

The American people are indebted to Lawson's valiant and self-sacrificing fight for their civil liberties against the Un-American Committee, in conjunction with his brave colleagues of the Hollywood Ten. With them, he is now barred from the industry because of it.

Lawson is a man of genuine stature; along with many others, I've learned a lot from his pioneering work in the theatre; so it is not particularly easy for me to take issue with him in print. But I must because this issue is so politically important to the progressive move-

DO YOU KNOW THESE NAMES? THEY'RE NOT UP IN LIGHTS

Perhaps you've never heard of them. Their connection with the movie industry is usually shielded from publicity, but they, not the names up in lights, represent the real power in Hollywood. These men (this is a sampling; we could have listed many more bankers, etc.), are directors of the major movie companies under which they are listed. Have a look at their banking and industrial connections:

LOEW'S (Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer): Henry Rogers Winthrop—New York Stock Exchange, director U. S. & Foreign Securities Corp., Internal Securities Corp. William A. Parker—president and director Incorporated Investors, trustee of Management Associates, Commonwealth and Southern Corp.

PARAMOUNT: Harvey D. Gibson—banker, affiliated with New York Trust Co., Manufacturers' Trust Co., transit and insurance companies. John D. Hertz—of Consolidated Vultee and Tidewater Oil. Stanton Griffis—partner in Wall Street house of Hemphill, Noyes.

Maurice Newton—partner in Hallgarten & Co., with interests in Anaconda Copper, rubber, petroleum, tobacco companies. A. Conger Goodyear—manufacturer and financier.

TWENTIETH CENTURY-FOX: Robert Lehman—of Lehman Brothers, General Foods, Pan-American Airways, American Cable and Radio Corp., Gimbel Bros.

John R. Dillon—Partner in Hayden Stone & Co., director Lone Star Cement Corp., Southern Phosphate Corp., Curtis-Wright Corp.

Daniel O. Hastings—corporation lawyer, trustee New York Trust Co., director National Distillers Corp., Illinois Zinc Co.

COLUMBIA: Donald S. Stralem—banker, associated with banking firms of Pierson & Co. (Amsterdam), Hardy & Co. (Berlin), Hallgarten & Co.

UNIVERSAL: Robert L. Clarkson—former vice president of Chase National Bank, director many large corporations.

J. Cheever Cowdin—former vice president Bancamerica Blair Corp., director of Curtiss-Wright and Douglas Aircraft, Sperry Corp., Transatlantic Air Transport, Whitehall Securities Co., Ltd. Daniel C. Collins—director Western Electric Export Corp.

J. Arthur Rank—British magnate. **WARNERS:** Waddill Catchings—export department J. P. Morgan Co., formerly with Chrysler Corp., interests in Commercial Credit Corp., American Cities Power and Light Corp., Television Corp., etc.

RKO: Peter Rathvon—vice president Atlas Corp. Richard C. Patterson Jr.—director, General Cigar Co., New York Water Service Co., National Can Co., former vice president NBC, etc., etc.

ment, and Lawson's line on it, I believe, can mislead the movement.

THE ISSUE as I see it, is—what should the progressive movement's attitude be toward the Hollywood film industry? Should it be the same attitude as toward the monopoly press: expose it, condemn it, try to weaken its hold on the people, teach them to be contemptuous of it?

Or should it be Lawson's attitude on this as expressed in his *People's World* article, reprinted in the Sept. 23rd *Daily Worker*? Lawson's opinion is that there is an "inescapable contradiction between the function of the film as reflection of the people's feeling and aspiration, and its control by the people's enemies" which makes possible the utilization of Hollywood for the production of films useful to the people in their struggle for peace and progress.

As opposed to what he considers a negative and one-sided approach of mere opposition to bad films Lawson calls for "recognition of the social function of the film and the role it can play in the present situation. . . . Today, progressive artists have increasing responsibilities and rewarding opportunities. . . . We (the Hollywood Ten) believe that we can perform a useful service to the people, in writing and producing motion pictures which reflect their traditions and contemporary struggles. We intend with the help of other artists and the aroused activity of the audience, to give an affirmative answer to question—'Is there any hope for Hollywood?' The answer—and it will not be long delayed—will be written on film."

THE FUNDAMENTAL fallacy here, I believe, is Lawson's failure—in his argument, at least—to dis-

tinguish between the film as an art form and the Hollywood film industry. One can say of any art form that its function is to reflect "the people's feeling and aspiration"; but one cannot say that such is the function of a monopoly-controlled industry like Hollywood any more than one can say it of the big money press. **THE FUNCTION OF BOTH IS EXACTLY THE CONTRARY;** both—now that the movie industry is as (ruling) class conscious as the press—are out to deliberately distort and weaken the people's feeling and aspiration.

True, journalism may not be considered an art; but it is certainly a craft, and as with any communicative craft, it could also be said as with film, that its function is to reflect "the people's feeling and aspiration." But when the craft is at the service of monopoly capital, progressives have no illusions about the situation and do not for a moment believe that other progressives working for the New York Times, the Scripps Howard or Hearst press—as some do—can write and produce newspaper editions which will consciously "reflect the people's feeling and aspiration" or that they can "give an affirmative answer to the question—Is there any hope" for the big money press.

"BUT THE MOVIES sell entertainment," can be another objection to the analogy. For one thing, so does the big money press. As a matter of fact, that is exactly what the largest circulation newspapers, the New York Daily News (McCormick), the Hearst press, peddle in a large section of their rags.

There's the big staple: the comics. And, by the way, notice the resemblance between the material in both the comics and the average Hollywood film: emphasis on American Committee's and to



on violence, crime, escapism, avoidance and distortion of social realities, etc. Many of these papers run daily short stories featuring reactionary themes. One could go on indefinitely about the "entertainment" these papers feature—but I believe that's enough to carry out that part of the analogy. The point is that in both mediums monopoly capital control makes certain that if the entertainment is to have any social effect it will be reactionary.

EVEN DURING the days when a section of capital was going along with the New Deal and during the war-time alliance with the Soviet Union, the effect of the very small number of films which reflected this—almost always in a timid and half-hearted manner—was lost under the weight of thousands of junky films. Films which, then as now, were only, in essence, propaganda for the false moral and ethical standards of capitalism under the thin veneer of "entertainment." Even then, I repeat, the total, the overall effect of the Hollywood industry was reactionary.

To spread the illusion today, that a monopoly capital controlled industry will permit itself to produce films which will challenge its basic values is to spread the same kind of illusions we are at present combatting about the monopoly capital system itself.

BUT LAWSON SAYS that if "the same principle were applied to the whole field of political and trade union action, we would abandon the fight for peace and progress on the ground that nothing can be won until the present social framework is replaced 'with something new'." Now this, I maintain, is a completely mistaken comparison.

Lawson here is equating the relationship between the workers and the owners of an industry—with the product of the industry. The fact that a factory worker has no say about what he produces has never, doesn't, and will never, stop us from trying to organize him—on the political, as well as the economic front—to better his conditions. And if we had to depend on a change in the monopoly-controlled press or movie industry to fight for peace, we would never have begun that fight.

THERE ARE important struggles for the progressive movement to undertake concerning Hollywood. David Platt's columns have indicated many. But they can only be carried out effectively on a mass basis when its participants have no illusion about the nature of the industry.

For example, it is the duty of progressives: To support the organized fight of all screen workers against their exploiters and to establish progressive trade unionism in the industry.

It is the duty of all to fight against the blacklisting of Hollywood artists whose political beliefs may not coincide with the

insist on the return of the Hollywood Ten to the industry.

It is our duty to fight against war-mongering, anti-labor and chauvinist films.

PROGRESSIVE Hollywood artists should, however, realize that those extremely narrow limits of ideological decency in film which the industry permits them on rare occasions, cannot be adopted or approved by the advanced labor and progressive movement. These narrow limitations are not, of course, caused by the artist; they're imposed by finance capital control of the industry, and, naturally, progressive artists in Hollywood, as progressives anywhere, will try to do the best they can.

But the advanced working class movement cannot therefore adopt its ideological standards to those of monopoly capital—even its most "liberal" product. Just as we cannot adopt the standards of the big money press because of the type of editorial which we may see in it occasionally, ostensibly condemning some individual outrage against a Negro.

Like this press Hollywood will also turn out an occasional movie these days ostensibly doing the same thing; but, again, because the struggle for Negro rights has reached such mass proportions that it must be dealt with—but only for the purpose of distorting its causes, concealing its enemies and throwing it off the track of true effectiveness. The fact that some progressives may have worked on these films doesn't alter the fact—despite their best subjective intentions.

Once they started to deal with a subject like Jim Crow within the limitations imposed by the control of finance capital—the same finance capital responsible for the maintenance of Jim Crow—distortions were inevitable.

So if even the progressive is forced to turn out distorted stuff on the very few occasions when he does get to tackle a subject of importance, he particularly should try to comprehend the rotten, the corrupting, the unclean effect that thousands of Hollywood films have had upon our people.

The attitude of the progressive toward the monopoly controlled Hollywood film industry, in my opinion, can only be identical with his attitude toward the monopoly press. But, more important than his individual attitude is his social, his political, his programmatic relationship to it.

THE WORKING class and progressive movement's programmatic relationship to the Hollywood total product can only be that of a political enemy. Day after day the Hollywood movie degrades and poisons the people's minds, inculcates them with the ideology and morality of the class enemy, weakens their class consciousness. We must, in turn, meet this attack by a continuous counter-attack of exposure, ridicule, condemnation, to the point where people feel the same contempt for the Hollywood movie that so many of them feel for the monopoly press. The people must be educated to know that the Hollywood monopoly-controlled film industry and its products are their enemy. Battles can be lost because of failure to know who and where is the enemy.



Hollywood:

Dalton Trumbo, Zola
And 'Time of Toad'

By David Platt

SCREENWRITER Dalton Trumbo has completed a 12,000 word pamphlet on the Hollywood Ten, titled 'The Time of the Toad.'

The title was inspired by Emile Zola's advice to a young French writer in 1890 who could not stomach the corruption of the French press. Zola urged the young man to buy a toad in the marketplace every morning and swallow it alive and whole. Do that, said Zola and "you could face almost any newspaper with a tranquil stomach, recognize and swallow the toad contained therein, and actually relish that which to healthy men not similarly immunized would be a lethal poison."

Trumbo points out in 'The Time of the Toad' that "the nation turns upon itself in a kind of compulsive madness to deny all in its tradition that is clean, to exalt all that is vile, and to destroy any heretical minority which asserts toad-meat, not to be the delicacy which governmental edict declares it. Triple herds of 'The Time of the Toad' are the loyalty oath, the compulsory revelation of faith and the secret police."

SPEAKING OF LOYALTY oaths, beneficiaries under the will of the late movie director (and red-baiter) Sam Wood, must file affidavits with the court clerk, before receiving their bequests, that they are not now and never have been members of the Communist Party or affiliated organizations. Only his widow is exempted from this loyalty test.

Wood was a founding member of the Motion Picture Alliance for the Preservation of American Ideals. Of this organization the noted California liberal Carey McWilliams once said: "... the Alliance is shot through with self-hatred, the blind, mole-like fear of change, the deep-seated social envy and sense of personal inadequacy, the cheap cynicism and the pseudo-hardboiled know-nothingism of those who cannot imagine the existence of values really worth defending and who traduce, by their very act and statement, the basic American ideals."

COLUMBIA'S Kill the Umpire, starring William Bendix, ex-Yankee batboy is not the life story of the 'ump' who called Pesky safe at home in that recent rhubarb between Boston and the Yankees. . . . Lothar Wolfe, co-producer of Lost Boundaries has gone abroad to make a series of 'shorts' explaining the Marshall Plan to Europeans. Best explanation of the Marshall Plan will appear in the 20th Century Fox film Marriage Via the Marshall Plan, starring Gene Tierney as an American working girl who goes to France as an employee of the ECA and marries a French Count. . . . Inspired by the success of the British Quartet, Burt Lancaster's company, Norma Productions, is planning Four of a Kind—four unrelated short stories, one of which will be Ring Lardner's Love Nest. . . . H. M. 'Dots' Johnson who played the Negro soldier in the Italian Paisan goes into No Way Out, Zanuck's second film on the Negro.

THE ANTI-COMMUNIST film Guilty of Treason, on the Cardinal Mindzenty Case, will say that Mindzenty was drugged into confessing his crimes, that the Communists were responsible for the death of CBS correspondent George Polk in Greece, that peace with the Soviet Union can be achieved only by force of arms.

Around the Dial:

Scientists Discuss Atombomb
And the 'Atlantic Community'

By Bob Lauter

The last session of the University of Chicago Round Table (Sunday, 9:30 p. m., WNYC), introduced as guests two scientists who participated in a discussion of "The Atlantic Community and the Atom Bomb." The scientists were Professor Harold Urey, Nobel prize winner, and Professor Leo Szilard, both of the University of Chicago.

The discussion highlighted what can be called—at best—the very uninspiring role which scientists have played in the fight to outlaw the A-bomb and preserve peace. Both Professor Urey and Professor Szilard are scientists of high standards, yet their contribution to the discussion was not that of scientists. They spoke as politicians, and although their Soviet-baiting was professorial, it remained baiting.

NEITHER SCIENTIST questioned the validity of that spurious invention known as the "Atlantic Community"—a "community" which is presumably large enough

to contain the very un-Atlantic Italy and Greece, and generous enough to leave an open door for fascist Spain and Portugal.

While they ridiculed the idea that the atomic fission in the Soviet Union was accidental, or that the bomb was stolen, Urey took the line that our headstart in building a stockpile is an important advantage. After hearing that control of atomic energy is "closest to the heart of scientists," the radio audience was subjected to an appeal for more stockpiling, a "stronger policy" in respect to the "defense" of Europe, and a plain, old-fashioned atomic armaments race.

Szilard, for instance, attacked the Soviet proposal for arms reduction. His reason was that a percentage reduction of arms would leave western Europe "at the mercy" of Russia.

In the face of such arguments, it is difficult to find anything but the most cynical hypocrisy in the statement that control of atomic energy "is closest to the heart of scientists." It is probably close to

Today's Films:

'It Happened in Europe,'
Story of Homeless Children

By Jose Yglesias

THE WORLD THEATER's new importation, *It Happened in Europe*, is a Hungarian film which although not as fine as some of its predecessors at that house is often moving and always brilliantly filmed. Written, directed and produced by Geva Radvanyi, a name

new to American audiences, it exhibits not only a fine film sense but also a compassionate feeling for the brutalities suffered by Europe's children, being the story of a small band of those made foot-loose by the war. But the film's story of their readjustment suffers from a lack of concreteness and relevance to the new life of the Eastern Democracies.

Radvanyi has filmed the experiences of twenty four ragged, marvelously expressive children like a poem. The movie opens with a series of typically violent scenes in which the children find themselves alone—the bombed home, the hands pushing out a boy from a baggage car bound for the crematoriums—and proceeds to pastoral in which one sees them meet on the roads and band together.

Homeless and Hungry, their forays in the countryside lead them to a ruined castle inhabited by a composer who wins them over by kindness.

The composer, an old man, speaks to them about freedom, teaches them La Marseillaise and urges them to fight together, for the world, he says, belongs to the young. But the people of the village, alarmed by the scavenging of the children, track them to the castle ruins when they rescue three boys caught by a villainous police chief of the town. A battle follows in which one of the children is killed, but the old man returns from the city with papers giving the boys the castle just when all the children are being tried by the town authorities.

RADVANYI, WHO has obviously learned much from Soviet film makers, tells this story with emphasis on movement and fine imagery, achieving his effects with the camera rather than with words. Thus, a boy coming upon a ladder of sausages and wine bottles simply closes his eyes in ecstasy. Or Radvanyi edits meaningfully: the camera turns away from the rape of a girl by a Nazi to the delicate clock of her quiet home which plays a minuet as the hour strikes.

The first fifteen or twenty minutes of the movie—whose effectiveness it never regains—are almost completely wordless: quick-

ly paced, cutting in on each other abruptly, its scenes telescope strikingly the acts by which the Nazis laid waste Europe. In all this Radvanyi is helped by the fine camera work of Barnabas Hegyi and by a musical score of Denes Buday's which is essential to the mood of every scene.

BUT THE MOVIE suffers from a kind of abstraction of the situation that makes it less and less convincing as it develops. While it deals with the scenes of war and dislocation that one knows it is effective, but it is as vague about its locale and the kind of society it is depicting as the movie's former title, *Somewhere In Europe*, suggested. The country is never identified, nor the orientation of its government, yet all these things are relevant to the children's problems.

Given these facts, *It Happened In Europe* could have told a very different story, for as it is it gives the impression that there is some eternal conflict between adults and children which is responsible for the children's problems. Also one could conclude from the movie that their country is socially irresponsible. Radvanyi has done us and his material a disservice by not presenting the social rehabilitation work of the Eastern Democracies, a much more exciting story than that of the venerable composer and the battle between the children and the villagers.

Music:

City Opera Opens Season With
Richard Strauss' 'Ariadne'

By B. March

THE NEW YORK CITY Opera Company opened its current season on Thursday, September 29, with Richard Strauss' *Ariadne auf Naxos*. This opera was last produced by the same Company two years ago, and Thursday's performance was listed as its thirteenth.

Composed in 1912 as an epilogue to a German version of Moliere's *Bourgeois Gentilhomme*, it was remade in 1916 to its present form, in which that part of Moliere's play relevant to *Ariadne* is turned into a first act. Of course, the idea of performing simultaneously both a serious opera and a comedy of masks, of enclosing (in the manner of Moliere's contemporaries) an opera seria within a comedy, of introducing satirical

and comic elements through types borrowed from Italian commedia dell'arte, was fuel for the fire of Strauss' ingenuity.

As a result, the comparatively small orchestra of thirty-six makes a remarkably big sound; it is an important factor in the action, but at this phase of Strauss' evolution, it is not the leading factor. Here, Strauss recognizes the human voice as a physical entity independent of the orchestra. However, he falls short of letting the voice sing out freely, because it is limited by orchestral harmony and instrumental considerations. Still, the music shows a tendency to division into separate numbers. Besides, a principal audacity is a part for coloratura soprano.

The opera has pleasing moments, but its fatal weakness lies in its utter inconsequence. It so persistently mocks its own serious emotions—as though the composer doubted their truth and effectiveness—that they are reduced to clever elements of tour de force.

THE CITY OPERA Company's production by Leopold Sachse was smooth, urbane, and genuinely unobtrusive, considering Mr. Sachse's frequent penchant for ebullient naturalism. Among the singers, Barbara Patton, as the Composer, was first-rate, with a vocal equipment not inferior to that of the best singers of either this Company or the Metropolitan Opera Company. Maria Reining, as *Ariadne*, sang with good intensity and sense of sustained line, but her technique was slipshod. She was at home in what passes today for Wagnerian "style," with its exaggerated slurring of line-beginnings and consequent lagging behind the orchestra. Similarly, the tenor,

Rudolph Petrak, who played Bacchus, might be a singer of distinction if his voice were not so badly limited by technical weaknesses. His entire range above the staff is completely constricted.

ON THE OTHER HAND, the coloratura soprano role of Zerbinetta was sung execrably by Virginia MacWatters. The passage work was faked, the thrills were ineffectual wobbles, and the high tones were squeaks, never sung tones. Concerning Ann Ayars and Rosalind Nadell, who played *Ariadne's* attendant nymphs, they received favorable comment in these columns last year. In this performance, they sang with noticeable discomfort—mouthing, forcing, and falling off pitch. Perhaps, this sort of singing was an accident; if it was, there are bound to be much better performances in the future.

A childish program for the kids of union members will begin on Saturday, Oct. 1, when the Union Voice Kiddie Carnival opens a weekly performances at the Panel Room, 13 Astor Place, New York City.

The entertainment, sponsored by Union Voice, newspaper for 35,000 members of the Distributive Trades Industry in this city, will feature magic shows, real live cowboys, clowns, songs and games. Two performances are scheduled each Saturday at 11 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. Admission is 50 cents plus tax. The program is a continuation of a series run last year which attracted 350 children of members to each of the performances.

JEWISH HOLIDAY FILM TREAT!
LOVE & LIES
AVILNA LEGEND
STANLEY KUBRICK
EXTRA! HELD OVER!
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TOUR IN GERMANY!

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LEADERS OF UNION LOCALS GIVE \$164 TO FUND FOR '12'

In response to Ben Gold's "motion" to aid the defense of the 12 Communist leaders on trial at Foley Square, local union leaders throughout the United States yesterday sent in a total of \$164.50. The contributions came from every section of the country and included local leaders of the CIO Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, AFL Hotel and Restaurant Employees, AFL Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, CIO American Communications Association, CIO United Office and Professional Workers and other unions.

From Bellingham, Wash., came "seconds" to the Ben Gold motion, with the note: "From every town, village and farm, the cry 'Free the 12' must ring. We second your motion with a pledge of a buck a week. With each passing day new arrests for deportation against leading Northwest trade unionists

Budapest Trial

(Continued from Page 9)

deputy Party secretary general, to a secret rendezvous with Rankovic on a hunting estate near the Yugoslav-Hungarian frontier. It was at this meeting that Rankovic transmitted to Rajk Tito's personal instructions: an armed conspiracy and the organization of a plot to assassinate Matyas Rakosi and other Hungarian Communist leaders.

Kosts Nagy, like Goshnjak, is a colonel general. He is also assistant chief of staff of the Yugoslav Army and one of the most vociferous of the anti-Soviet clique in Belgrade.

PREVIOUS TRIAL

There is one interesting and little known angle to this entire conspiracy. In the beginning of 1948, at a little-publicized trial in Ljubljana, Slovenia, a group of officials of the Slovene Communist Party were convicted as wartime Gestapo and postwar imperialist spies in the Yugoslav Communist movement. Most of them, like Rajk and the group now revealed by him to be foreign agents in the Yugoslav government, fought in Spain. Like Rajk and all of the Hungarian conspirators now on trial or under arrest, they were demoralized intellectuals.

At no single point of the Ljubljana trial did the government reveal just what intelligence service the accused served after the war. The word "American" was most carefully avoided. On the other hand, there was some allusion by several defendants to certain high officials in Belgrade who also had

Progressive correspondents were privately told by some friendly Yugoslav officials (since removed) to hold themselves in readiness for an even more sensational trial to follow the Ljubljana case. That trial, however, never came. No one else was ever exposed. And the entire Ljubljana case, about which such fuss was made inside the country for a brief time, was dropped and never again mentioned. Today we may guess why.

The Cominform Resolution on Tito, published on June 28, 1948, stated:

"... The Information Bureau considers that the basis of these mistakes made by the leadership of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia lies in the undoubted fact that nationalist elements, which previously existed only in a disguised form, managed in the course of the past five or six months to reach a dominant position in the leadership of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia..."

With the information now at our disposal as the result of the Rajk trial, safely substitute "American agents" for "nationalist elements."

It is difficult to see how anyone can still treat Tito as a political issue.

are reported. Only victory at Foley Square will stop this drive toward fascism." The letter was signed "Three Woodworkers, One Fisherman and One Coal Miner."

A member of the American Communications Association sent in \$10 "toward the fund to fight the rising tide of fascism, and my appreciation of the help we received from you in our Western Union strike three years ago."

From Philadelphia, a union local sent in \$10 and added, "We fully agree with you that the suppression of the Communists will also mean the suppression of the trade union movement." Two workers in Alaska sent in \$10 and ended their note with the message: "Give 'em Hell!"

Other contributions came from Salt Lake City, Utah; Mill Valley, Cal.; Oakland, Cal.; Washington, D.C.; Hampton, N. H.; Reading, Pa.; Jamestown, N. Y.; Shreveport, La.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Detroit, Mich.; Rock Island, Ill.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; and Los Angeles, Cal.

Dear Ben Gold:

We are enclosing \$15 for this week's collection from the following: Stephen Coyle, Maurice Mersky (\$2), Ike Kostrov, James Pasquay, Frank DiVincenzo, Fannie Metzger, Ike Freedman, Edward Incollingo (\$2), and \$5 from an anonymous fur worker.

Ike Kostrov, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Ben Gold:

In response to your motion, we, a group of radio factory workers, are enclosing \$25 and pledge to give more.

We also pledge to do our part in this struggle until the 12 are free.

Fraternally yours,
Group of UE Members

Dear Ben Gold:

Enclosed find \$2 as my contribution for the "12" at Foley Square.

J. Dockert

SECONDS TO THE MOTION:

B. & H. Shneyer, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Columbia, Tenn.
Indianapolis, Ind.
New Haven, Conn.

Terry

(Continued from Page 5)

here is one of the sordid political scandals which I am pledged to end."

FIGHTS RENT GOUGE

Landlords who gouge and utilize the bipartisan-controlled 'control' agencies to boost rents are number one targets for Terry. "Not a Sharkey rent law which is as fool-proof against rent rises as a sieve against water, but a real, iron-bound rent control law with roll-backs of rents is the solution," he declared.

The five-cent fare issue, too, is a key campaign subject in his district. The 16th SD, composed mainly of low-income groups, beset by growing unemployment and rising relief cases, has been especially hit hard by the O'Dwyer-Dewey fare increase. "It'll be good to back a labor mayor like Marcantonio in the City Council to return the fare to a nickel," Terry says happily.

Born in Brownsville 31 years ago, Terry's boundless energies have been devoted as organization director of the ALP in Kings County, chairman of the CIO Community Council in Brownsville, in the Teachers Union, the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order and the American Jewish Congress.

A Phi Beta Kappa member, Terry is much prouder of the key he has to the hearts of his fellow-citizens.

Bulgaria Doubles Electric Power

SOFIA, Sept. 19.—(ALN)—The amount of electric power produced in Bulgaria has doubled since 1944, government figures reveal. More than half of all homes in Bulgarian villages, where electricity was previously rare, now have electricity.

The Bulgarian 5-year plan provides for a further 328 percent increase of electric power output by 1953. In that year, if the goal is reached, 85 percent of the country's people will be using electric power. Moreover, the average annual amount of power consumed by each user will increase from 80 kilowatt hours, the present rate, to over 200.

Guinier

(Continued from Page 5)

homes in the Rockaways supervised by the Department.

After that, Guinier had several other public jobs in which he fought successfully to break down discrimination against Negroes in public jobs, both through his official position and as a leader of the United Public Workers.

The UPW today has the third largest Negro membership in the CIO though it is a relatively small union, and has won enormous gains for grossly underpaid Negro workers in various parts of the country, as well as in Panama.

Today, in addition to his union post, Guinier is chairman of the Harlem Trade Union Council, which is battling effectively against jobs barriers for Negro people both through its own direct efforts and through enlisting individual trade unions to develop such battles in their own industries.

Guinier sees the borough president's job as one which can be used with telling effect in the battle against job discrimination, rent gouging and other evils that plague Manhattanites. It has not been used as such in the past, but then there never was a progressive labor man in the post.

Here are a few of the things that can be done:

- The borough president has a thousand workers under direct supervision. Methods of hiring and work conditions can influence the life of the borough.

- The borough president's office lets out contracts for street paving, sewers, etc. He can compel all bidding companies to comply in deeds with fair employment practices.

- The BPO issues permits for construction and repair jobs in apartment houses. He can issue regulations compelling fair rent practices.
- He appoints local district school boards with power to supervise school buildings after hours, promote cultural activities around genuinely democratic themes, supervise text books to see Jimcrow propaganda is cut out, etc.

All functions will be thoroughly popularized, Guinier declares, with active participation of representatives of the people and full opportunity to voice complaints.

Life of the Party

(Continued from Page 10)

ance with our leading French comrades, Thorez, Duclos, Marty and others. The lasting impression that I think all Americans present will bring back to America is that peace is the burning desire and demand of the European people, and that Joseph Stalin and the Soviet Union are loved and admired immeasurably among the people of European countries who do not forget fascism, who know the heroic deeds of the Red Army and who consider the Soviet Union their liberators and tried and true friends.

To them the U. S. A. is a great capitalist country, whose rulers are a menace to the peace of the world and whose people are as yet marionettes. They long for friendship and peace with the American people.

RADIO

WMCA — 570 kc.	WINS — 1610 kc.	WHN — 1630 kc.
WNBC — 680 kc.	WKVD — 1330 kc.	WBNT — 1480 kc.
WOR — 710 kc.	WCBS — 880 kc.	WOV — 1390 kc.
WJZ — 730 kc.	WNEW — 1130 kc.	WQXR — 1500 kc.
WNTO — 830 kc.	WILB — 1190 kc.	

11:30—WNBC—Jack Berch
WOR—Against the Storm
WJZ—Buddy Rogers
WCBS—Grand Slam
11:45—WNBC—Lora Lawton
WCBS—Rosemary
WQXR—Along the Danube

AFTERNOON

12:00—WNBC—News Roundup
WOR—Kate Smith
WJZ—Houseparty
WCBS—Wendy Warren
WQXR—News; Luncheon Concert
WNTO—Midday Symphony
WCBS—Aunt Jenny
12:15—WNBC—Norman Brokenshire
WNTO—String Music
WCBS—Big Sister
12:30—WCBS—Helen Trent
WOR—Answer Man
WJZ—News; Herb Sheldon
12:45—WCBS—Our Gal Sunday
WOR—World Series Baseball
1:00—WNBC—Mary Margaret McBride
WJZ—Bauhaage
1:15—WJZ—Nancy Craig Program
WCBS—Ma Perkins—Sketch
1:30—WCBS—Young Dr. Malone—Sketch
1:45—WJZ—Rex Maupin Orch.
WCBS—The Guiding Light—Sketch
WNTO—Weather Report; News
2:00—WNBC—Double or Nothing
WJZ—Breakfast in Hollywood
WCBS—Symphonic Matinee
WCBS—Second Mrs. Burton
WQXR—Record Review
2:15—WCBS—Perry Mason
2:30—WBC—Today's Children
WJZ—Bride and Groom
WCBS—Worms Drake
WQXR—Curtain at 2:30
2:45—WNBC—Light of the World—Sketch
WCBS—The Brighter Day
WQXR—Musical Memory Game
3:00—WCBS—Life Can Be Beautiful
WJZ—Queen for a Day
WJZ—Talk Your Way Out
WCBS—David Harum
WQXR—News; Recent Recordings
3:15—WNBC—Road of Life
WCBS—Hilltop House
3:30—WNBC—Pepper Young
WCBS—Gary Moore Show
WOR—Luncheon at Sardi's
WJZ—Ladies Be Seated
2:45—WNBC—Right to Happiness
4:00—WNBC—Backstage Wife
WOR—Barbara Welles
WJZ—Galen Drake
WQXR—News; Records
4:15—WNBC—Stella Dallas
4:30—WNBC—Lorenza Jones
WOR—Gabriel Heatter
WJZ—Melody Promenade
WCBS—Treasury Band
4:45—WNBC—Young Widder Brown
WJZ—Patt Barnes
5:00—WNBC—When a Girl Marries
WOR—B-Bar, B-Ranch
WJZ—Challenge of Tuben
WCBS—Galen Drake
WNTO—Sunset Serenade
WQXR—News; Today in Music
5:15—WNBC—Portia Faces Life
WQXR—Record Review
5:30—WNBC—Just Flies SW
WOR—Curley Bradley Show
WJZ—Jack Armstrong
WCBS—Hits and Misses
WQXR—Cocktail Time
5:45—WNBC—Front Page Farrell

EVENING

6:00—WOR—Lyle Van
WJZ—News
WWOR—Eric Sevareid
WQXR—Music to Remember
6:15—WNBC—Sports
WOR—On the Century
WJZ—Allen Prescott
WCBS—Political Talk

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

PM

8:30—VITA MARCANTONIO on 5c Fare. WMCA.
8:30—Rep. Vito Marcantonio. WMCA.
9:00—You Bet Your Life. WCBS.
9:05—Lillian Gates, N. Y. State Communist Party. WMCA.
9:30—EWART GUINIER, ALP. WMCA.
9:30—MANUEL MEDINA, ALP. (Spanish) WHOM.
9:30—Bing Crosby show. WCBS.
10:30—On Trial. WJZ.
10:30—Capitol Cloak Room. WCBS.
10:40—Singer Strikers. WAAT. (970 kc)
11:30—Deems Taylor concert. WOR.

6:30—WNBC—Wayne Howell Show
WOR—News
6:45—WNBC—Three Star Extra
WOR—Stan Lomax
WJZ—Sammy Kaye
WCBS—Lowell Thomas
7:00—WNBC—Frank Sinatra Songs
WOR—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
WCBS—Seulah Show
WJZ—Headline Edition
WNTO—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News; Keyboard Artists
7:15—WNBC—News of the World
WOR—Answer Man
WJZ—Bier Davis
WQXR—News; On Stage
7:30—WNBC—Our Lombardo
WOR—Gabriel Heatter
WCBS—Club 15—Variety
WJZ—Lone Ranger
WQXR—Jacques Fray
7:45—WOR—I Love a Mystery
WCBS—Edward Murrow
8:00—WNBC—This Is Your Life
WOR—Can You Top This
WJZ—Mr. Malone, Play
WCBS—Mr. Chameleon
WQXR—News; Symphony Hall
8:30—WNBC—The Great Oldersleeve
WOR—Boston Blackie
WCBS—Dr. Christian
WNTO—Mind Over Music
WJZ—Sherlock Holmes
WMCA—Hon. Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party candidate for Mayor
9:00—WNBC—Break the Bank
WCBS—Groucho Marx
WOR—Hollywood Theatre
WJZ—Boris Karloff, Play
9:05—WMCA—Lillian Gates, N. Y. State Communist Party; Speaks on Ben Davis Campaign
9:30—WNBC—Mr. District Attorney
WJZ—The Crouper, Play
WOR—Family Theatre
WCBS—Bing Crosby Show
WQXR—Let's Celebrate
10:00—WNBC—Big Story—Sketch
WJZ—Lawrence Walk Show
WOR—Scattergood Baines, Play
WCBS—Burns and Allen Show
10:30—WNBC—Curtain Time
WCBS—Capitol Cloak Room
WJZ—On Trial
WQXR—Melodies of Old Vienna
10:40—WAAT—Singer Strikers
970 Kilocycles

MOVIE GUIDE

• • Excellent

HAMLET. Laurence Olivier's widely praised version of the Shakespeare play. Manhattan—Park Avenue Theatre.

SO ENDS OUR NIGHT. A revival of a fine anti-Nazi movie with Margaret Sullivan and Frederic March. Manhattan—Charles, Brooklyn—Albemarle.

HOME OF THE BRAVE. Despite serious shortcomings, a pioneering film on Jimcrow. Now playing at some Loew's and RKO theatres which are being picketed by the Screen Office and Publicists Guilds. It can be seen, however, at the following theatres: Brooklyn—Coliseum, Ritz, Patio. Queens—Broadway, Forest Hills, Hollis, Jackson, Savoy, Laurelton, Little Neck.

• Good

DEVIL IN THE FLESH. A tragic story of two young lovers in rebellion against middle-class conventions. Manhattan—Paris Theatre.

RED SHOES. Distinguished by a fine ballet sequence. Manhattan—Bijou.

QUARTET. Shallow, but witty and polished stories of Somerset Maugham. Manhattan—Sutton.

THE PEDDLER AND THE LADY. A familiar story charmingly done by an Italian cast headed by Aldo Fabrizi. Manhattan—Little Cine Met.

MONSIEUR VINCENT. A frequently moving story of a 17 century reformer, with an unusual performance by Pierre Fresnay. Manhattan—Art.

LONG IS THE ROAD. An often graphic account of the experiences of Jews in Europe. Manhattan—Stanley.

DEDEE. A French film about the habits of an Antwerp waterfront cafe. Manhattan—Bryant.

STAIRWAY TO HEAVEN. A witty fantasy about a RAF pilot. Manhattan—Beverly.

IT HAPPENED IN EUROPE. A Hungarian film about Europe's homeless children. Manhattan—World.

FOUR STEPS IN THE CLOUDS. An Italian film which treats sensitively a love story between a middle-aged salesman and a young girl. Manhattan—Trans Lux 72 St.

THE WINDOW. An exciting melodrama about a boy who witnesses a murder. Manhattan—New Amsterdam.

Skip

THE RED MENACE. A Fascist view of the Communist Party. HOUSE OF STRANGERS. Chauvinist characterization of Italian Americans.

THE FOUNTAINHEAD. Fascist bombast by Ayn Rand.

IT'S ALLIE VS ROE OR NEWK

Furillo, Weather, Dodger Starter Big If's for Opener

By Lester Rodney

In an atmosphere of high excitement, guessing over the Dodgers' opening pitcher, and the threat of rain, the World Series of 1949 opens today before as many people as can be squeezed into the cavernous Yankee Stadium. It will be the third time Brooklyn and New York have clashed for the blue chips, and the world championship emblem has yet to fly over Flatbush.

On the mound for the 8-5 favored home team will be right hander Allie Reynolds, stocky 17-game winner who has been blazingly effective

through the latter half of the season, though often needing late help from the peerless Joe Page. Following his usual custom, Dodger manager Burt Shotton said he would not name his starting pitcher till warmup time. Strong indications pointed to Preacher Roe, angular 32 year old southpaw who has won 15, and led off many key series through the year. If not it will certainly be the pitching rookie of the year, 23 year old Don Newcombe, who won 17 after joining the club in June.

The weather man predicted a cloudy day with late showers, but opined that it might not be enough to stop the game. In case of rain the whole schedule is pushed back a day. The first two games will be played at the Stadium, the third, fourth and fifth, if necessary at Brooklyn, and the sixth and seventh back at the Stadium.

While the Yankees have just finished a season in which they survived an unprecedented number of injuries to key men, it is the Dodgers who go into today's game hurting. For Carl Furillo, their peerless defensive rightfielder whose blazing bat over the last month carried the bulk of the attack, is hobbled with a strained muscle in his groin. At the Yankee Stadium workout yesterday he appeared almost unable to bend over, but said he would give it a try with a tape job. The Yankees are theoretically at full strength, though Joe DiMaggio is still below par because of his recent virus infection. Tommy Henrich's back is still bothersome and Yogi Berra's thumb is far from healed.

Tickets for both the Stadium and Ebbets Field games are at an absolute premium, and fantastic stories of ticket scalping abounded. Many out of towners blew in just hoping to get in, and they are paying through the nostrils—if they're lucky enough to find tickets. Sixteen thousand fans will rush the bleachers at 10 a.m. and standees, at \$4 a stand, will pack all open areas. The games will be televised and broadcast.

THE DODGER BATTING order, much more formidable and explosive over the season than the Yanks, will have Reese leading off, followed by Jorgenson, Snider, the league's leading hitter, Robinson, Furillo, Hodges, Campanella and the pitcher. It is a batting order which led both leagues in home runs with 151, and packs burning speed afoot.

The Yank lineup depends on whether Roe or Newcombe works. If the former, as seems likely, it will read Rizzuto, Henrich, Berra, DiMaggio, Johnson, Lindell, Bauer, Coleman and Reynolds. If it's Newcombe, lefthanded hitters Brown, Woodling and Mapes will get in.

In yesterday's batting practice, the Dodgers swung at the offerings of Blanca, Barney, Palica and Hatten, indicating that Jack Banta and Carl Erskine will be the number

one bullpen occupants today.

Umpires will be Beans Reardon and Lou Jorda of the National, Art Passerella and Cal Hubbard of the American, with the latter behind the plate today. Games start at 1 p. m.

General feeling is that the Dodgers present a more balanced attack and the threat of base running speed which could play havoc in a short series. But the Yanks have the deeper pitching staff, with Lopat, Raschi, Byrne, Sanford and Page behind Reynolds, while after Roe and Newcombe the Dodgers have large ifs in Barney, Blanca, Hatten, Banta and Erskine.

This writer picks the Dodgers, or did you know? In a surprising and vigorous five games.

Mardo, Rodney Bring You the Series Story

You won't want to miss the Daily Worker's All-Star coverage of the World Series. From the Yankee Stadium and Ebbets Field pressbox, from the field and from the dressing rooms Bill Mardo and Lester Rodney will bring you all the highlights, details, chatter and interviews coming out of the great October Classic.

So start following the Series in tomorrow's Daily.

Yanks, Brooks Whoop It Up Before Battle

By Scorer

Footloose and fancy free the Dodgers romped into Yankee Stadium yesterday morning for their sole workout in the Bronx. It was supposed to begin at 10 o'clock. But few of the boys had arrived at that hour, so the actual batting and throwing did not begin until 10:30.

Jackie Robinson was literally exploding with enthusiasm. "I'm in great shape," he said, "and we've got nothing to worry about from those Yankee pitchers."

Roy Campanella was talking about his house in Rahway and his plans to work in the Harlem YMCA, instead of the big games ahead.

Luis Olmo was the object of much kidding when he showed up late. Don Newcombe, calm as usual, sat on the rubbing table reading.

The last arrival was the captain, Pee-wee Reese, who shouted, "Hey, I missed my first time at bat!" as he rushed up the dugout steps.

When the Dodgers practice they do not act like professional ball-

LINEUP FOR OPENER

Probable starting lineups and batting averages of the players for today's opening game of the World Series:

BROOKLYN (N. NEW YORK (A.))	
Reese, ss .277	Rizzuto, ss .276
J'ensen, 3b .269	Henrich, 1b .288
Snider, cf .292	Berra, c .277
R'nson, 2b .342	DiM'gio, cf .346
H'nski, lf .298	Lindell, 3b .238
Furillo, rf .322	Johnson, 3b .238
Hodges, 1b .286	Mapes, 2b .247
C'panella, c .287	Bauer, rf .273
N'combe (17-8)	Coleman, 2b .275
or Roe (15-5), p.	Reynolds, p 17-6

All the Facts

Facts and figures on the 1949 World Series:

Contenders—New York Yankees (American League) vs. Brooklyn Dodgers (National League).

Dates and Sites—Oct. 5-6 at Yankee Stadium; Oct. 7-18 (and if needed) 9 at Ebbets Field; Oct. 10-11 (if needed) at Yankee Stadium.

Starting Times—1 p. m., EST, except Sunday when 2:05 p. m. EST.

First Game probable pitchers—Allie Reynolds (16-6), Yankees, vs. Preacher Roe (15-6), or Don Newcombe (17-8), Dodgers.

Betting odds—First game, Yankees favored, 7 to 5. Series: Yankees favored, 8 to 5.

Radio broadcast—Mutual Broadcasting System, 12:45 p. m., EST, Mel Allen and Red Barber announcing.

Television—All network stations St. Louis and east, Jim Britt announcing.

In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo



An Incurable Says Dodgers in Six

YOU WANNA KNOW who's going to win the Series? Now you're making funny again, aren't you. How would I know for sure who's going to take the biggest sports prize of them all.

Only one thing is sure. One team is going to take four games and end it all. I have only one regret in a Series such as the one convening at Yankee Stadium this afternoon. Whenever the Yanks and Dodgers tangle, the powers that be ought to allow for an eight-game Series. You and I could root for a split and we'd all head into the football season lots happier.

Because it is a fact that one makes attachments in this turbulent and partisan thing called baseball. My particular soft spot happens to run from Church Ave. to Empire Boulevard. Everything in the cold grey mist beyond is enemy territory. The Badlands. In other words, I'm an incurable Dodger fan, of necessity nuttier than a fruit cake and twice as difficult to digest. Being of this breed makes for a senseless combination of blind loyalty, illogical faith, unreasoning stubbornness.

I can best illustrate this by explaining that on the Sadistic Sunday when the Phils dealt what seemed like the conclusive and logical death blow at Ebbets Field, I still argued that the race was not over. This was not based on anything resembling scientific analysis. Like I say, it was simply a case of living up to the honor code of all Dodger fans of good standing. Stubborn, loyal, unreasoning. So the Cards collapsed. So next year I'll be twice as dopey about the Dodgers.

We're hard people to talk to, those of us who measure the metric mile only in its relation to the Flatbush Ave. trolley car line, who measure the hour only by that big clock atop the church steeple on Church and Flatbush.

So now you can understand why I am picking the Dodgers in six. It's an affair of the heart.

AND YET I must confess that for the first time I feel an alien and corrupting affection for the enemy. These are not the old bored brand of yesteryear Yankees with their mechanical perfection which made of almost every game and every World Series a simple matter of toying with the opposition and often allowing them to dream hopefully in a fool's paradise until the ninth inning. Then Murderers' Row would pick up its bats and say "Well, c'mon gang. Everybody bats once around, whattaya say?"

No, these are not those Yankees. The club Casey Stengel has just led to a pennant is as patchwork and limping and injury-riddled an aggregation of oldtimers and raw newcomers as ever you'd care to see. It was a club that shouldn't have been in this race at all. The Murderers' Row was on the other foot this time. It lived in Boston. But go tell that to a team that wouldn't listen. Go tell that to a club that played all season without a regular first baseman, with alternate third basemen and an outfield that was a jigsaw puzzle with never enough pieces to fit. The Krychukis and Woodlings and Colemans and Bauers and Phillips and Mapeses—why a veteran Yankee fan must have often wondered whether this was, truly, the Stadium as the loudspeaker blared off those startling lineups through most of the season. Only the names Henrich, Rizzuto, had the old magic Yankee ring.

Yet this was the club that refused to quit on itself, even if everyone else was. They won ball games with the grittiest display of story-book heroics. More often than not, it was either a case of Vic Raschi pitching his heart out, or Tommy Henrich drilling a ninth-inning homer, or Joe Page playing magic with his incredible left arm after Allie Reynolds or Eddie Lopat had been yanked from the premises by argumentative bats.

It was a club that had Henrich when it didn't have DiMaggio for half a season. It was a club that didn't have Henrich when it finally had DiMaggio. It was a club that had its Big Three of DiMaggio, Henrich and Berra in the same lineup only 17 times all season! But they won the pennant. Nobody quite knows how, but they did. And the manner in which they accomplished this stirring deed, one game behind, with the last two games on the schedule against the front-running Red Sox, DiMaggio climbing out of the sick bed, well, it was just wonderful and anybody who was there over the weekend won't forget it for a long time.

It's almost as if the 1949 Yankees stole a leaf from the Dodgers' wondrous way of doing things, the tingling, pulse-stopping, ulcerous breeding ball games. I can pay the Bronxites no greater personal compliment. You have to feel for them.

The Dodgers shouldn't kill them or humiliate them too badly in this Series. Just beat the hell out of them in six. What'd I tell you about Brooklyn fans?

(Continued on Page 15)